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Italy Reported Quitting Foreign Soil; Badoglio Succeeds Il Duce as Premier; Trapped Axis Force Fights On in Sicily

British, Canadian, and American ring closes more tightly around foe at Catania.

Entire nation under martial law as new Premier says 'the war goes on'; whereabouts of Duce not disclosed by Axis; gatherings of more than three persons prohibited.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The fall of Fascism in Italy finds Allied troops steadily increasing their pressure on last-ditch Axis defenses in Northeastern Sicily.

The Germans continue to hold off the British at Catania and Canadian troops, advancing eastward from Central Sicily, also have run up against bitter opposition. But the Italian will to resist has all but collapsed everywhere, and General Patton's Americans have captured Termini, 20 miles east of Palermo, and have taken 7,000 more prisoners, including six Italian generals and an admiral. More than 70,000 prisoners, of whom 56,000 have been seized by the Americans, are in Allied hands.

Meanwhile, advance guards of the Russian assault on the vital Nazi bastion of Orel are within six miles of the Orel-Bryansk railway, following new gains of from 2½ to 5½ miles, and the RAF has struck at Essen, Hamburg, and other German cities in a renewed aerial offensive which flared into unprecedented intensity over the week end.

The most significant fact about the situation on the Eastern Front is the inability of German reserves to do more than slow down the Russian advance. Losses continue to be heavy on both sides, but the Red Army appears better able to withstand the attrition than the Germans. Most rapid progress in the three-pronged Russian drive still is being made by the northern column which is seeking to cut the rail line to Bryansk. If this Soviet force gains its objective, the Germans will be unable to move supplies into Orel or evacuate the city.

The RAF's newest mass attack on Essen has followed by 24 hours the dropping of a record 2,300 long tons of bombs on Hamburg by 1,000 planes and supplements day assaults by American bombers in greater numbers than ever before on four Axis bases—Warnemuende, Wustrow, Kiel, and Hamburg.

The value of these operations as complements to the climactic Allied attacks in Sicily and the accelerating Russian offensive in the East, and as preliminaries to the possible early bombing of the Reich from bases in northern Italy should not be underestimated. For in addition to wreaking incalculable damage on Germany's war industries, they cut deeply into the Nazis' reserves of fighter planes. Almost 100 swastika-marked fighters are estimated to have been shot down since July 24 by American and British raiders.

In a recent issue of Liberty Magazine an aeronautical engineer pointed out that combined RAF and American bombing attacks on Northern Europe are costing Germany a full 30 per cent of its fighter-plane production. Every German fighter downed by Flying Fortresses or Wellingtons over Germany means one less is available for action in Sicily or Russia. And in the present condition of the once-dominant Luftwaffe every pair of wings counts.

Wide World

Ins and Out of Coup D'Etat That Shook Italy

Left: Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who has been named Premier of Italy and placed in command of the new military regime following the "resignation" of Benito Mussolini. Marshal Badoglio formerly was Chief of the Italian General Staff. Right: King Victor Emmanuel, III, right, as he greeted Mussolini on a happier day when Il Duce returned to Italy from the famous conference in Munich before the war.

Italy was reported withdrawing its troops from Yugoslavia, Greece, and France today in the wake of a coup d'état which swept Mussolini off the balcony of his ramshackle empire.

King Victor Emmanuel announced that he had appointed Marshal Pietro Bagdoglio, former Chief of Staff, to the Premiership. The ouster of Mussolini took the form of the King's acceptance of the Duce's "resignation."

And where is Mussolini? Stockholm reports say he was captured while attempting to escape from Italy to Germany. Some Swiss dispatches say Mussolini is under arrest.

Premier Marshal Badoglio was moving swiftly. He banned firearms, motorcars, and the posting of printed bills. His proclamation said: "The war continues." It stood in sharp contrast to the unconfirmed reports from outside Italy that Italian troops were being called home.

Will Italy sue for peace? The interpretations vary. North African military men believe the request for an armistice will be Italy's next step. Some Londoners also believe Italy will quit. Others, feeling out the possibility of an Axis trick, point out that Marshal Badoglio is in no position to oppose the Germans.

Meanwhile formation of a new Cabinet appeared already to be in process. Raffaele Guariglia, former Minister to Turkey, was reported installed as Foreign Minister.

Hull Holds Italy In Allied Demands Of Full Surrender

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that the very timely and appropriate ending of Premier Mussolini's rule in Italy is the first major step in the early and complete destruction and eradication of Fascism.

The State Department head, making the first official American comment on the displacement of the Italian Dictator, told a press conference that the Allies were fighting hard, when asked what the United States was doing in the face of the Italian internal developments.

Mr. Hull indicated no change in the unconditional surrender policy laid down by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Italy Put Under Martial Law By Badoglio Order

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 26—Martial law was proclaimed throughout harassed Italy today in swift succession to a Government shake-up which eliminated Benito Mussolini and his Fascist Cabinet and installed the conservative Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Premier.

King Victor Emmanuel made the change in the war leadership, the first major break on the Axis front and a possible prelude to an Italian bid for peace.

There was no Axis announcement of what had become of Mussolini, but unconfirmed reports from Stockholm said he had been arrested while trying to flee to Germany. Roundabout Stockholm reports also told of demonstrations in Northern Italy, with thousands of Italians shouting "Down with Hitler," "Out with the Germans," and "We want peace."

Marshal Badoglio was reported to have ordered 22 Italian divisions home from Yugoslavia and Greece, and to have recalled three or four more from France

Italian troops in Yugoslavia were reported to be moving rapidly toward the coast in the hope of returning home quickly.

A report to an Italian source in Bern said it was expected in Rome that Italy would ask for an armistice by the end of the week.

Marshal Badoglio ordered the Army to take over the preservation of public order throughout the nation, forbade gatherings of more than three persons, directed the people to remain at their work, and empowered the troops to fire on anyone who violated the instructions.

Hourly Developments

Hour by hour, developments in the situation which may hasten the end to the struggle into which Mussolini plunged Italy with the attack, as Germany's ally, upon France, June 10, 1940, were broadcast by the Rome Radio and recorded by listening posts throughout the world.

Dispatches from both Switzerland and Sweden said Mussolini had been arrested. These were without confirmation from Axis quarters.

A Reuters report from Stockholm said officers seized the dictator while he was trying to escape from Italy to Germany. A Bern dispatch said that he and his Ministers were taken into custody.

Confronted by some of the gravest problems that the commander of a beaten and dispirited army ever faced, with the bulk of Sicily overrun by Allied armies, with German troops and German police on Italian soil, and with mainland cities beset by bombings which threaten ever in-

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Allies Expect Armistice Plea by Italy, Nazi Shadow Hovers Over Duce's Fall

By Saville R. Davis

Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The 21-year personal dictatorship of Benito Mussolini was over today, but it remains to be seen whether the Fascist system which he created will survive his personal fall.

The conservative Army, middle class, royalist, and clerical groups which supported Fascism are still in power. They have always ranged themselves under Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the House of Savoy. They never liked the Fascist Party or Fascist extremes, but they worked with Fascism, fought its aggressive wars, built its empire and favored a strong, authoritarian hand in Italian affairs.

Mussolini is out, but these men who are variously called "conservatives" by the State Department and pro-Fascists by the Italian anti-Fascists, make up Italy's new government today. Can they save their position by negotiating a peace?

Whose Revolt?

Another issue is yet unclear today. Was this a revolt against the Germans which they were powerless to prevent? Or did the Germans permit it — having decided to shorten their lines, throw Italy overboard and let the Italians sue for peace?

There is one last possibility, however improbable it may seem: Is this a Nazi trick?

In such a case, the Nazis would have recognized the obvious fact that the old Fascist slogans no longer had any power to keep the Italian soldiery fighting and the Italian people in line. They would

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Eight Broadcasters Indicted for Treason

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 26

Treason indictments against eight Americans, two of them women, who have been broadcasting regularly from Italy and Germany with pro-Axis talks were returned today in Federal District Court in the District of Columbia.

The defendants will be brought to trial when caught, Attorney General Francis Biddle said. They are: Ezra Pound, Robert H. Best, Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach, Douglas Chandler, Edward Leo Delany, Constance Drexel, Jane Anderson, and Max Otto Kioshowitz (Details: Page 8.)

N. Y. Italians Hail Downfall Of Mussolini

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—That the news from Rome is "good" was the consensus in all quarters in New York City today. However, the tendency in conservative quarters was to withhold comment for further clarification of the Italian situation.

The reaction in Italo-American circles here, constituting the largest Italian population of any city in the United States and only a little less than half of that of Rome itself, was one of characteristic exuberance. On the lower East Side, one of the most congested Italian districts in Manhattan, the word of Mussolini's "resignation" was received as a development that long had been expected and with consequent matter-of-factness.

Students of world affairs who have followed Italy's fascist chronicle since the North African debacle and its corollary of heavy Army and Navy casualties and ship losses, welcomed the news as far as it went. While awaiting new light on it, all were agreed that developments yesterday were the biggest in Italy since the March on Rome 21 years ago originated government by Fascist rule there.

Nowhere here was the fall of Mussolini unexpected. Observers who see in present history old events re-enacted, have held for more than a year that the Axis would repeat the German history of 1918, when Kaiser Wilhelm ab-

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By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 26—The move which most military men anticipate as a result of Mussolini's resignation is an Italian request for an armistice with the United Nations. In Marshal Badoglio's declaration can be read a threat that anybody who tries to interfere with such course will be dealt with mercilessly.

The new Italian Prime Minister has given a warning to "whosoever imagines he can interrupt the normal course of events or who seeks to trouble public order."

The normal course of military events at this stage for Italians may well be to sue for the cessation of hostilities. Events since the invasion of Sicily have emphasized the facts that the Italian people do not wish to go on fighting, that without German bolstering they can't continue effectively, and that if they persist with Nazi support they cannot hope to escape the defeat and destruction of their country by the United Nations, now in a dominating strategic position in the Mediterranean.

Germans in Quandary

It would suit Hitler's book for Italy to be the scene of a sacrificial rearguard action to impede the Allies' progress to Germany.

But the fighting effort of the Italians in North Africa and Sicily has been so poor that Hitler would have to supply the bulk of the troops for operations.

This he cannot do without

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By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—The dismissal of Mussolini and his Fascist Cabinet in Italy is regarded here as the biggest break in the war since America's entry and as marking a decisive turning point in the long battle against the European hub of the Axis.

While belief is general that the change of regime presages early withdrawal of Italy from the war, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stressed that the Casablanca terms of "unconditional surrender" for Axis enemies still apply to Italy. He said there had been no intimation of any change in policy from either President Roosevelt or the War Department and that he did not anticipate any

This held for Axis satellites in the Balkans which might follow Italy out of the war, he added.

In particularly good spirits at the turn of events, Secretary Hull said the timely and appropriate "ending" of Signor Mussolini was the first major step toward the early and complete destruction of every vestige of Fascism, both national and international. The Secretary emphasized that he had long been convinced that Fascism car-

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Sicily:

Allies Closing In On Trapped Nazis

"Further pressure on the enemy was maintained in all sectors" by American, Canadian, and British forces closing in on the Catania-Etna-Messina area, the Allied

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Il Duce 'Ill for Some Time,' Berlin Radio Belatedly Says

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—The Berlin Radio in its first comment on the Mussolini resignation—made almost five hours after Rome's first announcement—quoted the Italian Stefani news agency as saying that the change of Italian Government was believed to have been due to Il Duce's health.

Premier Mussolini "has been ill for some time," Berlin said.

German propagandists apparently were stunned by Mussolini's downfall in Italy, and they groped for a means of presenting the news to their own people.

Not until five hours after Rome made the original announcement did the Berlin Radio repeat it in an overseas broadcast. There was no early indication yet that the German homeland had been told.

In a later commentary directed to Asia on the resignation of Mussolini, the Berlin Radio said that the man in the street did not interpret the news as "a negative development" and asserted that "the change of government brings no visible change in the German-Italian relationship."

"In any case the war goes on and the people and Government of Italy are more than ever determined to defend their threatened homeland," claimed Berlin

NEW YORK, July 26 (CBS)—Rome short-wave transmissions have not broadcast any of their regular newscasts or talks since the announcement of Mussolini's resignation, and carry only official communiques and proclamations as well as musical programs, the Columbia Broadcasting System short-wave listening station reported today.

Allied Horizon Brightened By Sudden Shift of Italy

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The horizon of Allied military prospects opened out today beyond anything that our military planners could possibly have expected for this stage of the war, as all indications pointed to the early liquidation of Italy as a major military factor.

Our operations were already ahead of schedule before the startling news came over the air that King Victor Emmanuel had "accepted" the resignation of Benito Mussolini. The resounding crash of the first of the Axis dictators does not immediately take Italy out of the war.

In fact, it is conceivable, although unlikely, that Italy will now make a brief but strong last stand fight—perhaps stronger at the end under King and well-loved Marshal Pietro Badoglio than would have been the case under the tarnished Mussolini.

But the end of Italian resistance is within sight and the end of Italian resistance makes it possible to plan moves against the German fortress which until today have remained in the realm of sheer speculation.

State of Suspension?

One must take it for granted that when Italy does go out of the war, it will go out as a belligerent occupied by Allied forces. There can be no doubt that the Italian hope is to get completely out of the war and escape German as well as Allied bombs. But, while there is as yet no new statement of Allied intentions toward Italy, the assumption is that the "uncon-

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N. E. Steamship Strike Off; Paris Celebration Awaited; 30 Indicted in Coal Region

The World's Day—July 26, 1943

Massachusetts: Nantucket Ship Workers Return

A walkout of 70 employees of the New England Steamship Company in New Bedford which tied up transportation between the Islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard and the Massachusetts Mainland ended today and arrangements were made for immediate resumption of service.

An all-out drive to stamp out "black markets" and food racketeering in Massachusetts was launched today following a conference at the State House of State and local police officials, and the Attorney General's office. The State OPA and all law-enforcement resources of the area will be utilized to make the drive effective. [Page 3.]

Boston Italians, including Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts C. I. O. head, and Stephen D. Bacigalupo, State Tax Board attorney, hail ouster of Mussolini as Italian Premier. [Page 2.]

Coal shipments to New England are returning gradually to near-normal volume, Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, said today as he revealed that N. E. rail shipments in the week ending July 17 totalled 321,135 tons, 88,105 tons more than during the previous week.

In Europe: 'Allies Await Celebration in Paris'

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, in a message to Gen. Charles de Gaulle concerning the Bastille Day celebrations in Algiers, declared that the Allies are "awaiting the day when our victorious armies will celebrate this historical anniversary in Paris itself, as it should be."

If an invitation to General de Gaulle to visit Washington would further military objectives, "that invitation would be extended without delay," asserted A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, in reply to appeal for such an invitation from Mortimer Hays, Executive Chairman of the Committee for a Democratic Foreign Policy.

"Underground" organizations in France have sent a message of confidence and appeal to the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers, expressing certainty that the Committee will eliminate all Vichy supporters and remain faithful to the principles for which the forces of resistance are standing

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, was slightly wounded by a Moslem who knifed him during an interview. The League President's injuries were minor. His assailant was arrested.

The Spanish cabinet met in emergency session, according to the Berlin Radio in a broadcast recorded by Reuters in London. No reason for the special meeting was given.

National: U. S. Indicts 30 in Soft Coal Region

Thirty persons were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Pittsburgh which has been investigating recent unauthorized strikes in the soft coal fields, and charged with conspiring to prevent production of coal in violation of the law. [Page 9.]

Authority to withdraw its no-strike pledge was given E. E. Milliman, President of the Railroad Brotherhood Maintenance of Way, A. F. of L, "any time he deems fit" by 500 delegates at the Union's Detroit convention. The resolution also empowers him to order whatever further action is necessary to enforce wage increase demands.

A four-day strike at the General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron plant, ended when United Rubber Workers, C. I. O., voted to return to their jobs.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations is scheduled to hold its annual convention in Philadelphia during the first week in November, James B. Carey, National Secretary-Treasurer announced.

Segregation of disloyal Japanese evacuees to the Tule Lake Relocation Center in Northern California from nine other Centers, was announced by Dillon S. Myer at Denver, Col., director of the War Relocation Authority. Transfer starts early in September and should be completed by Nov. 1.

Washington: Dr. Pugh to Visit Forces Overseas

The Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, is expected to leave soon on a visit to American armed forces overseas, carrying on the work started by Bishop Adna W. Leonard.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is 35 years old. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau since 1924, noted the anniversary with a warning against a lessening of vigilance on the home front.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, urged the government to make war food production agreements with farmers on the same terms that produced world records in industrial war production.

Legislation to prevent railroads from operating bus lines is being drafted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri stated that attempts of steamship companies to enter the postwar aviation field will be considered too.

Distribution of eggs to civilians and equitable and nation-wide consumption can be maintained, Office of War Information stated "with consumer and trade co-operation to prevent 'black markets.'"

Americas: Brazil War Minister to Visit U. S.

Brazil's Minister of War, Gen. Eurico Caspar Dutra, is expected to visit the United States early in August for conferences regarding increased teamwork between the armed forces of the two nations.

Italy: Marshal Badoglio Succeeds Mussolini

Premier Mussolini was ousted in an unexpected and dramatic coup d'etat in which King Victor Emmanuel said that he had accepted the "resignation" of the man who had ruled Italy for 21 years.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio was named by the King as Premier. He immediately issued a proclamation declaring that the war would continue. [Page 1, and First Page, Second Section.]

Plenty of Fish Is Assured As More Boats Leave Boston

No shortage of fish is expected to hit the fish market and the home while Boston's fishing boats are out at sea again, following the fishermen's strike of last week, it was reported in the trade today.

"There is plenty of fish," commented one of the leaders in the business.

Stocks of fish in storage, totalling 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds, are adequate for local needs. Besides there are other varieties than those covered by the disputed price ceilings coming into port.

Mackerel is chief of these. The mackerel season is on, and they are running very good this year. Mackerel was left out of the list of Boston price ceilings by the Office of Price Administration. Fish in storage include haddock, cod, whiting, halibut, and other kinds the local public is used to.

Fishing boats started leaving Boston Saturday, when nine to a dozen put out. More go today and

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 9:11 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:00 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:10 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:01 a. m.

'Italy Is Saved' the Cry Among Italians of Boston

Boston Italians today were generally jubilant over the news that Premier Benito Mussolini has been "thrown out" of power. Practically every Italian encountered saw in the move the quick opportunity for peace for Italy.

"Italia é salvata," . . . "Italy is saved," was the cry with which Italians greeted one another yesterday shortly after the news had been announced. Happy families poured from their hot apartments to gather on the streets to discuss the turn in events. Far into the night back slapping and hand shaking was part of the ceremony in hailing the resignation of Dictator Mussolini.

The North End, in fact, took on a holiday atmosphere last night and even today Italians couldn't talk about anything else except Mussolini's ousting.

Want Free Italy

Joseph A. Salerno, born in Sicily, brought to Boston as a boy of 10 by his immigrant father, and now President of the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with a membership of 200,000 workers, said:

"The progressive forces of labor are pleased to see the end of Mussolini as a Fascist leader, but we want a completely free Italy, free not only of Mussolini but of every Fascist leader who still remains in control.

"Every major Fascist chief ought to be placed under arrest together with Mussolini, put in a concentration camp, and tried and shot for high treason for the cause of world peace and freedom.

"Fascism has brought humiliation, defeat and shame to the people of Italy, and has brought war to the people of the world.

"We want the unconditional surrender of Fascism and not a change of seats and a turning of coats.

"We urge the Italian people to revolt, set up a republic and sue for a separate peace."

"It will only be days," said a fruit cart peddler, "before peace will come to Italy. My countrymen do not want to fight the Allies. They want peace."

"Italy has good fortune to be rid of that Mussolini," said another. "I gotta boy fighting over there. Maybe he come home now, uh?"

Lawrence (Duke) Lorenzo, band leader from Everett, a veteran of the first World War said, when asked how he felt, that it should have happened before. "There's a chance to save Italy now," he said.

Daniel Nori, clerk in the Collector's office at City Hall, said: "I'm tickled to death. It's all over. It will hasten the end of the war. Most of Italy's growth as a nation," he said, can be credited to the United States, Great Britain, and France. History shows that Italy is better off with the Allies."

Stephen D. Bacigalupo, counsel to the State Appellate Tax Board, whose parents were born in Italy and who has a son stationed at Maxwell Field in the Army Air Force, hailed the news as "a wonderful thing."

The attorney, who only last week took part in a shortwave broadcast to Italy asking the Italian people to overthrow Fascism, said:

"I think Mussolini's action was forced upon him by the people. They are hungry and sick and tired of having their sons killed in battle."

He added that he would not be surprised if the Allies have already made some tentative arrangement with the new government.

Snap of Hitler Whip

Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, internationally known Italian liberal and an anti-Fascist, viewed the ousting of Mussolini as merely another snap of Hitler's whip.

"I think Mussolini was thrown out as the result of a direct agreement with Hitler, for whom the fall of Palermo must have had a profound effect.

"With Palermo occupied, Mussolini has lost all prestige; no one would take orders from him any more. So the problem has been attacked by this attempt to create national agreement around the King and Badoglio.

"Now we'll have to wait a few days and see what happens in Naples, Milan, and the big cities to the north. We must wait to see whether there's to be a popular uprising and a concerted demand for peace," Professor Salvemini said.

Professor Salvemini is the author of important historical works. He was formerly professor of history at the Universities of Messina, Pisa, and Florence. After his banishment from Italy, he became a visiting professor at several English Universities.

General Peace Plan

La Notizia, Boston Italian daily newspaper, said editorially today, the stepdown of Premier Mussolini from power in Italy has been interpreted as part of a general peace plan between the United Nations and the Axis.

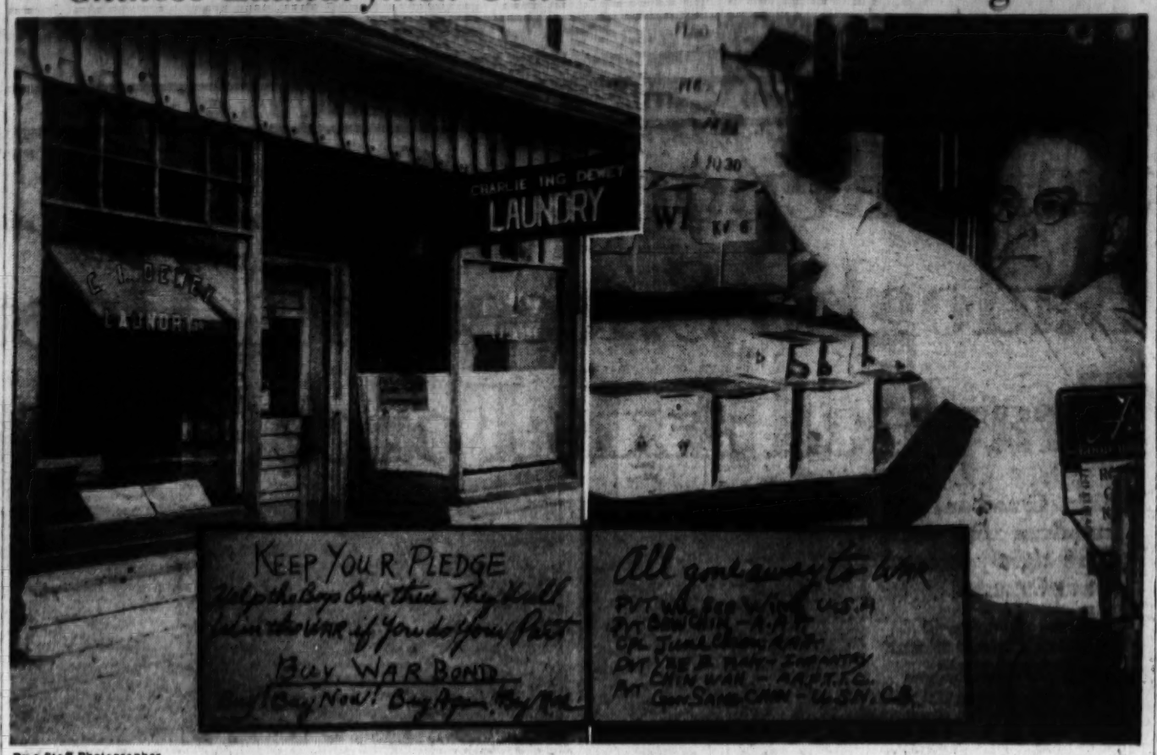
"We foresee peace coming," Graziano N. Longarini, editor of the Italian language paper, said in an interview. "Hitler will follow suit, either by resignation, or forced resignation," he predicted.

Mr. Longarini is a conservative Italo-American of anti-Russian sympathies, who has frequently assailed the so-called anti-Fascist exiles in the United States as unrepresentative of the Italo-American point of view.

Italio-American opinion among some anti-Fascist sources in Boston leaned to the viewpoint that it would be better to await events in Italy before making any predictions.

"Unless we know more we are not in a position to express the meaning of the change and Italy's place in the war," a prominent anti-Fascist source stated. "The proclamation seemed to indicate that the war is going on and that the Axis is still being maintained on some sort of basis," it was stated.

Chinese Laundrymen Gone to War—But Not Forgotten



By a Staff Photographer

Marblehead, Mass., Townsfolk Proud of Six American-Chinese Now in Service

Forced to "Close for the Duration" when the last of six Chinese workers in this Marblehead, Mass., laundry marched off to join Uncle Sam's armed forces, this store is not forgotten. A simple "honor roll," hand-lettered, on one of the laundry's own shirt cards, gives the names of the men: Private Wu See Wing, proprietor of the laundry (which long has operated under the name of Charlie Ing Dewey, a former owner), who is now in the Army; Private Bew Chin, A. A. F.; Corporal June Chan, A. A. F.; Private Yee D. Nan, Infantry; Private Chin Wah, A. A. F. T. T. C., and Gon San Chin, United States Navy, C. B. During their absence, the place is watched over by Michael Grady, proprietor of the newsstand and variety store next door, shown above at the right. He still has a few unclaimed packages of laundry, and, together with friends who gather at his store, was instrumental in placing the honor roll in the laundry window.

Businessmen to Get a Taste Of Army Life at Camp Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 26 — About 600 Massachusetts manufacturers and businessmen, many of whom are engaged in the production of war materials, will be temporarily "inducted" into the Army here Wednesday to get a chance to see their products in the hands of soldiers trained for combat duty.

The induction, said to be the first of its kind in the country, is also designed to give the "industrial soldiers" a taste of army life. Tactical maneuvers and a mock invasion of Cape Cod are planned during their stay of two days and one night, beginning Wednesday afternoon.

Scheduled to arrive at Camp Edwards at about 2:30 p. m. on a special "troop" train, the businessmen will be welcomed briefly by Col. Roy W. Smith, post commander, and then scattered among units of the Engineer Amphibian Command, the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center, the Army Air Corps, and General Headquarters.

They will be assigned to bunks and mess halls, and then fall into the swing of army life by attending orientation lectures and joining the ranks to aid in the solution of night tactical problems. These will include observation of the "know-how" needed to undertake and complete a successful invasion.

Landing operations on the Cape will find the industrialists aboard amphibian trucks advancing to the shore despite a "barrage" of artillery fire. Other battle equipment such as rifles, tommy guns and ammunition, some of it turned out by these men will be used.

The industrialists, members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, will be the guests of Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and Maj. Gen. Alexander Surles, Director of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations.

OPA Inspectors Take Numbers at Revere

Indicating that the pleasure-driving ban is still on in Massachusetts, it was announced today that inspectors of the Office of Price Administration took the numbers of 225 cars, including a number of taxis, at Revere Beach and at Wonderland Dog Track over the week end.

Recovery Put On Ideal Basis By Townsend

A crusade for a postwar recovery plan which would result in spiritual as well as material benefits was urged by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, one of the first proponents of social insurance, at the close of a two-day conference of his New England supporters in Boston yesterday.

Such a plan, he told an audience of 600 in the New England Mutual Hall, is the Townsend movement which, he added, has developed along spiritual lines. His listeners were not assembled solely to get an old-age pension, he said.

"Every time you meet together," Dr. Townsend remarked, "Your lives are enriched. But first we must solve the economic problem and see that Congress passes our bill."

Specifically the bill, which is pigeon-holed in a House committee, provides a blanket 3 per cent tax on corporations and individuals alike with a $100 monthly exemption. The revenue is to be divided among the unemployed over 60, the unemployables between 18 and 60, and mothers under 18 who must care and support their children.

Dr. Townsend estimated that if enacted the plan would divert a continuing stream of purchasing power to 10 per cent of the country's 130,000,000 citizens, and, he believes, stimulate business.

Newspaper advertising and radio time are to be the channels through which interest in the plan is to be developed, Dr. Townsend explained, an expensive proposition which may mean raising the dues from 25 cents to 50 cents, or even a dollar.

Plenty of Fish Is Assured As More Boats Leave Boston

Continued from Page 1

by the week end they will all be out. Their departure is being spaced so that they will not all get back at once, flood the market, kill prices, and reopen fishermen's grievances over pay.

Last Saturday's boats will return for Wednesday's or Thursday's market, it is anticipated, after three days' fishing, a few more will come in Friday, and the bulk of Boston's 62 boats will be home again a week from today. The usual trip takes six to eight days.

Meanwhile, the New Bedford fishermen, who also struck against the ceiling prices set by the OPA, are getting out to sea again. They voted Saturday 130 to 42 to return to work.

The tieup of the fishing boats in Boston and New Bedford proved the closest approach to defiance of the New England War Labor Board since it was set up, it was noted today in labor circles.

All the labor members of the board voted in favor of ordering the men to return to work. The Atlantic Fishermen's Union belongs to the American Federation of Labor. The two A. F. of L. men on the board joined with the two from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and with the public and employer members of the board in calling for a quick finish of the walkout.

The regional board's handling of the strike, in getting the men back to work without possible resort to drastic penalties through reference of the dispute to Washington, is regarded as among the best pieces of work the Boston board has done.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Tanner will give a talk on "American Water Colors" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

The Cohasset Amateur Garden Club will hold its meeting at the home of Miss Edith Pratt at 2:30 p. m.

Albion Metcalf, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

OPA Voices Its Opposition To Rate Rise for N. E. Truckers

Strong OPA opposition to a proposed 12½ per cent freight rate increase for New England truckers was presented at a State House hearing today where an OPA representative said that wage increases already allowed by the War Labor Board to employees of 74 New England trucking concerns raised wage costs only 3.26 per cent for the last half of 1942.

James S. Early of the Office of the Economic Adviser, OPA, appearing at a hearing held by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, said the wage increase represented only 1.86 per cent of the truckers' total cost of operation.

He presented these figures to counter the argument of New England trucking interests that increased wage costs constituted a chief reason why the rate increase sought by the New England Motor Rate Bureau is needed.

Mr. Early, who pointed out that the chief concern of the OPA was to hold the line on prices to avoid runaway inflation, introduced a brief in which he warned that the country faces the possibility of the severest inflation in its history.

"The only thing that is keeping the lid on this explosive situation," he stated, "is across-the-board administrative stabilization; stabilization of prices, rents, of charges for services, and of wages—and, backing these measures up, the rationing program, which helps keep the demands for scarce goods within bounds. Without this program there is absolutely no question that we would find ourselves engulfed in runaway inflation."

Mr. Early in his statement told the joint boards hearing the case that prevention of transportation rate increases is one of the important problems involved in controlling prices and the cost of living. It is well recognized, he said, that transportation costs enter into the cost of commodities and hence into prices at all stages of production and distribution.

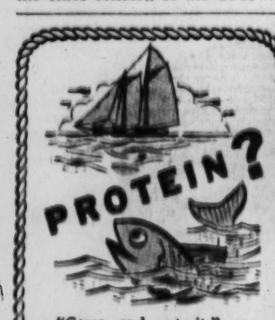
"The rate increase sought by the respondents in this case will certainly affect price ceilings and increase the pressure for other price ceilings," Mr. Early asserted. He warned that the stabilization line established by the act of Oct. 2, 1942, amending the Price Control Act is now under greater pressure than ever before, and that the prevention of breaks anywhere along the line has assumed the greatest importance.

"We have been consulting with the various governmental agencies and with representatives of tire, petroleum and gasoline rationing branches of the OPA. In addition, we have met with representatives of the industry through the Motor Carrier Advisory Committee of the OPA, the membership of which consists of active industry representatives.

"It appears that the major elements of their costs have now been stabilized and that some reductions are in prospect.

"Public utility and transportation agencies are in a particularly vulnerable position in serious inflation because of the necessarily slow nature of regulatory procedure. Their costs will rise in sympathy with costs in the rest of the economy, but their rates and charges can be raised only periodically and after public hearing. Adjustments are bound to be too tardy to provide protection.

"The fight against wartime inflation is one in which every American has a vital stake. This stake is particularly large for transportation and public utility enterprises. And the only way to avert inflation is to hold the line against all price and rate increases which are not imperatively necessary."



"Come and get it," says Mother Nature. The great fishing banks that extend over hundreds of square miles of the North Atlantic ocean are teeming with the finest food fish in the world. Fish that is rich not only in protein but in vitamins, minerals and calories, too.

In spite of present restrictions the development of this great natural resource is steadily progressing. With what it has, the fishing industry is working harder than ever to keep the nation supplied.

In war, as in peace, 40-Fathom is proud to have an important part in the business that means so much to the future of the port of Boston.

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40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

R. I. War Trucking Tied Up by Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26 (AP) —Rhode Island's trucking industry, on which transportation of vital war materials so largely depends, was crippled today by a strike of drivers, helpers and terminal workers affiliated with Local 251 of the American Federation of Labor International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Percy F. Arnold, a spokesman for commercial haulers of Rhode Island, said union officials had assured him that they had not called a strike. The drivers and affiliated workers failed to report for work on the day shift this morning.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent thunderstorms this afternoon and early tonight; continued rather warm tonight and Tuesday morning becoming less humid Tuesday morning; gentle winds except gusty winds and thunderstorms.

Southwestern Maine: Moderate temperature tonight and Tuesday morning. Scattered thunderstorms this afternoon and early tonight in southwest portion.

New Hampshire: Scattered thunderstorms this afternoon and early tonight. Moderate temperature tonight and Tuesday morning.

Vermont: Continued moderate temperature tonight and Tuesday morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Thunderstorms this afternoon and early tonight. Continued moderately warm tonight and Tuesday morning becoming less humid Tuesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:02 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, 8:36 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.

'I Think She's Cute'

By a Staff Photographer

Junior Beauty Contestant in South Boston

William Christopher of the South Boston Boys' Club proudly shows off his little sister, Anne, who is entered in the 5-year-old division in the Fifth Annual Little Sister's Beauty Contest, to be held Wednesday, July 28, at the South Boston Clubhouse at 3 p. m. Waves, Wacs, Spars, and women Marines are to act as judges in the contest, and the awards in the three, four, five, and six-year-old groups will be dolls dressed in the uniforms of the service girls. The prettiest little sister will be named "Miss South Boston" and will receive a Victory Doll, a coronet of flowers and a corsage. The little sister whom the service girls name as the future typical "Miss Service Girl" will receive a special prize. Music for the event will be furnished by the new South Boston Boys' Club Band.

Vermont—It's the State Where They 'Talk Turkey'

To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.

This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture — including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening — has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.

Today's story on "Vermont Turkey" is contributed by the Burlington Free Press. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.

By Dorothy Holmes
Of The Burlington Free Press

"Now is the time for all good turkey-growers to come to the aid of their country" for plenty of people are likely to go meat-hungry this year and turkeys will be consumed on more occasions than the customary Thanksgiving and Christmas feasts.

The modern turkey farms of northern Vermont, where turkeys are second only to cows as a source of income, are a far cry from those nineteenth century turkey "drives" when Green Mountain farmers used to drive their turkeys in herds on foot, all the way to Faneuil Hall market in Boston. Nowadays the nationwide call for "Vermont turkeys" is well known.

On the 25,000-turkey form of Milton Tabor of Swanton, largest turkey grower in the state and one of the largest in New England, about 2,000 turkeys are handled daily in November. A series of devices that one would expect to encounter in the Ford plant takes turkey after turkey through the many necessary processes performed diligently by hand by the average turkey farmer.

These turkey men of Vermont's Franklin County are a courageous lot—take plenty of chances, play plenty of long shots. They have to in the turkey game. The casual observer might hastily conclude that there are fortunes to be made in turkey-growing.

"Why, practically every family in the country has a turkey or two for Thanksgiving and Christmas." But said observer just as casually overlooks the fact that for the turkey farmer there is just one pay day. He must spend his money for his poults in April or May and feed them until the first week in November or later. And you can take it from such long-time turkey growers as Milton Tabor of Swanton, Raymond Hubbard of St. Albans, Ed Sears of P. L. Sears and Son, Sunny Hill Farm, St. Albans, Claud Donaldson of Swanton and Will and Howes Decker Brothers, or St. Albans and Swanton, respectively, that it's a "right costly business" even under normal, peacetime conditions.

Expensive Project

Aggravated by labor shortages, difficulty in buying feed and restoring old equipment, it's now an especially expensive project. But the job of feeding Mr. and Mrs. America is not one to be shirked by stalwart Green Mountain boys of the old "Independent Republic" of Ethan Allen, whatever their special produce may be. They have ingeniously repaired their old equipment by employment of the precious commodity for which Vermonters have long been renowned—Yankee ingenuity and fundamental common sense.

As one old-timer puts it—"It's a 'faculty' we've got." Their women and children are stepping right into the shoes left at home by their menfolk who have traded theirs for the G. I. variety. Mrs. "Tod" Porter of Colchester Point, who is doing her very substantial bit on a 70-acre turkey farm on the shores of Lake Champlain, can "stick" a turkey with the best of them.

The turkey farmer often has to borrow large sums of money for expenses, waiting until December for the big payoff. A 1,500 or 2,000 turkey farmer has to pay $50 a day in October and November to feed his turkeys and about the same amount again for eight or ten girls and four or five extra men a day (if such are available) at "dressing time."

Turkeys are a ravenous lot and have eaten many an owner out of house and home—literally—as well as out of hull corn, oats and mash. Ed Sears stated that he feeds his birds over 1,800 pounds of feed daily in November. And what's more, they eat this much for about two or three months before Thanksgiving. But come fall, and the farmers can look with real pride and satisfaction on his strutting, gobbling and best of all—fat turkeys.

Strange Sight

To the uninitiated, a turkey herd presents a strange and wonderful sight. The big toms strut and preen their rainbow-colored and bronze feathers like prize peacocks, followed by droves of worshipping gobblers, talking loudly in chorus in chattering unison, as if trained to chime in together on the same split second, at the sound of the voices of any humans who invade their yards and shelters. They climb on trees and all available structures, roosting on fences, poles and barns as well as their own mesh or slat roosts.

Turkeys, like milk, apples and most other farm produce, are graded by State Department of Agriculture inspectors. Fancy turkeys are designated as Green Tags in Vermont. These are the quality turkeys; the rest become seconds.

Many growers purchase their poults from Orin Bliss of St. Albans, who has a large hatching business. Probably half the farmers in all Franklin county raise turkeys and only turkeys, although some combine dairy farming with the project, according to Don Henderson, Extension poultryman with the University of Vermont. Northern Franklin county is especially dotted with turkey farms. The early, cold autumn is conducive to good feathering.

It all began, so goes the tale, when a few dairy farmers, situated at considerable distance from milk market centers, took up turkey-growing in a small way. As soon as other farmers thereabouts realized the advantages of the region and the profits, which with planning, a little credit and plenty of "elbow grease," can be worthwhile, it spread like wildfire, until now there is hardly a hill and field in the county that hasn't re-echoed to the talk of the turkeys.

Raymond Hubbard has 40 head of cattle and is milking 25 to retail, besides his 1,500 or more turkeys who live in their three slat-platformed houses until they are ten weeks old and ready to be graduated to outside pens and yards. They have automatic running water. The birds average about 15 pounds.

At the Sears farm we saw turkeys eating, turkeys fighting, turkeys roosting on every conceivable object, beautifully fat, white turkeys, little boys in blue denims with licorice lollypops, scampering midst red-wattled toms twice their size, in far-stretching yards surrounded by high wire fences and an electric wire to discourage foxes.

Toms Mature

At the Donaldson farm the toms mature to 20 pounds. Women remove fins and feathers in warm, be-feathered dressing houses in the fall, and hang them up.

The Porters of Colchester, in Chittenden county, are hatching baby poults now and expect to start 5,000. The first hatch emerged from its incubator April 1, breaking eggs with miniature beaks on which a tiny, hard, white protuberance forms for that very purpose. The Porters' incubators hold four hatchings at once and have a capacity of 4,000 eggs. Each 1,000-egg hatching comes off about every ten days. There are eight brooder stoves, each of which adequately keeps 300 baby poults warm. In their new brooder building now under construction, four brooder stoves will supply heat for the 1,200 pouls to be housed there.

The Porters have 250 breeders, of which 50 are "government whites," small ten-pound turkeys. The rest are bronze hens which weigh twice that. The white toms weigh under 20 pounds and the bronze toms weigh between 30 and 40 pounds.

"If we produce too much for local markets to handle, we plan to put the rest into freezer lockers," said Mrs. Porter. "School children and workers on their days off from the American Woolen will in Winooski, provide most of the help at butchering and dressing time here."

Vermont turkey farmers have gone a long way since those days when they started out in November, herding their turkeys along, stopping overnight along the way at Burlington, Bellows Falls and other designated stopping places. But the good old American institution of Thanksgiving dinner "with the folks," begun back in 1621 with the Pilgrim fathers of Plymouth, has continued with very little modification, and the turkey is still a pretty indispensable item, not only on the Thanksgiving menu nowadays, either.

Fire Destroys The Pier at Hull

The pier at Hull was destroyed by fire last night at an estimated loss of $30,000. Several persons were injured by flying embers, including two Coast Guardsmen who attempted to rescue their boat which was tied to the pier.

Navy officials started immediate investigation of the fire which completely razed the two-and-a-half-story building which stood on the pier. The building was used to store coal for the Nantasket Steamship Company before the town took over the property. It took firemen from three companies more than two hours to bring the flames under control.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Wages Rise To New High In Bay State

Pay of industrial workers in Massachusetts again hit a new high point last month, when average weekly earnings climbed to $41.78, it is reported by the Division of Labor Statistics at the State House.

The state's survey covers 544,342 wage earners in 2,075 representative establishments employing probably 75 to 80 per cent of all the wage earners in manufacturing in the Commonwealth.

The rise in June over May ran 49 cents, or 1.2 per cent. This is in contrast with the experience of the past 18 years, every one of which showed a slight seasonal decline, averaging 1.1 per cent.

The total paid in wages weekly climbed 30.2 per cent over June of a year ago. Meanwhile, the number of wage earners advanced only 9.2 per cent. This comparison indicates how largely the increase in total wages paid is outrunning the increase in employment, observers commented.

Of the 544,342 workers reached by the survey, 360,973 or 66.3 per cent were reported as employed on war work, a small advance over the previous month. Of the plants, 963 or 46.9 per cent were engaged wholly or partially on war orders.

Of cities named in the report, Beverly again stood at the top for high average pay of $53.20. Eight other cities exceeded the State average of $41.78. These were Lynn, $49.49; Chicopee, $48.85; Springfield, $48.65; Worcester, $46.93; Norwood, $44.32 Pittsfield, $41.47; Somerville, $42.02, and Holyoke, $41.86.

However Quincy leads all, but its average has been omitted for some months, to avoid disclosure of confidential information about the Fore River shipyard, the dominating industry of Quincy. When last reported, for July of a year ago, the Quincy weekly average had reached $66.24. Quincy figures are included in the state-wide report.

Nine industries also passed the State average of $41.78. These were iron and steel, $51.18; machine shop products, $50.37; metal alloys, iron and stampings, etc., $49.02; foundry products, $48.48; newspaper printing and publishing, $45.65; textile machinery and parts, $45.46; heating apparatus, $44.95; meat packing, $44.03, and beverages and liquors, $42.21.

Here again shipbuilding is omitted, though obviously the high pay leader.

Rational Rationing Is Bowles' Intention

HARTFORD, Conn., July 26 (AP)—Chester Bowles, newly appointed General Manager of the National Office of Price Administration, today promised a down-to-earth policy of rationing and price control as he prepared to leave for Washington to assume his new duties under OPA Director Prentiss M. Brown.

Tanned and weather beaten from his two weeks' sailing cruise along the Massachusetts coast, the New York advertising executive and Connecticut OPA head during the past 18 months, declared he was in favor of cutting regulations to the bone and asserted that "the less rationing we have to do, the better."

Said Mr. Bowles: "I am going to keep close to the field and local boards," and, in an aside to Douglas J. Bennett, his information chief, he added, "and if I don't, knock me on the head once in awhile."

Mr. Bowles plans to leave for the nation's Capital tonight.

Declaring that "depriving people of the right to use their 'A' gasoline as they see fit is like giving a lollypop to a baby and preventing him from sucking it," the new OPA General Manager told interviewers he would try to bring about unrestricted use of "A" card gasoline by "squeezing the water" out of the "B," "C" and other supplemental rations.

Mr. Bowles said "black markets" would have to be cleaned up "for the public's protection," and he asserted OPA's policy of education would be backed up by strict enforcement against "the chiselers."

He said he wanted businessmen and industrialists with practical experience for advisory aids and as heads of various OPA divisions.

He added that he favored subsidies because they were "cheaper and less dangerous" than inflation.

Mrs. Luce Strikes AtColumnRemoval

GREENWICH, Conn., July 26 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut charged today that the removal of her column from the China-Burma-India Roundup, a weekly soldier publication in New Delhi, India, was "out and out politics and part of an obvious policy to keep anti-administration writing and comment from the boys overseas."

"It becomes perfectly obvious," she asserted, "when you see that Drew Pearson's column has been substituted for mine. If anyone's column is controversial, his is, and, of course, he is an administration writer."

The blonde, attractive representative, author, and playwright, who plainly showed she was peeved over the turn of events, noted that her column was barred a week after editors of the paper had declared she was their candidate for Vice-President.

"They were only joking, of course," declared Mrs. Luce. "I had sent them a here-is-the-way-they're-betting column on political presidential candidates based on the Gallup and Fortune poll.

"I'm surprised though, really, that anyone could take this Vice-President talk seriously."

Back From South Pacific

By a Staff Photographer

Army Nurse Relates Experiences

Second Lieut. Frances Ginsberg of Brookline, who has just returned home after 10 months' service in Friendly and Fiji Islands.

Army Nurse Tells of Maids At 25 Cents a Week on Isles

The servant situation on the Fiji and Friendly Islands is decidedly more favorable than it is in the United States—you can get maids there—Second Lieut. Frances Ginsberg, Army nurse recently returned from the Southwest Pacific combat zone, reported in an interview released here today.

Lieutenant Ginsberg, daughter of Isidor Ginsberg, Brookline, who worked with the 7th Evacuation Hospital for 10 months on the Friendly or Tonga Islands and 5 months on the Fiji Islands, found native women willing to give maid service for 25 cents a week. But, the "service" was not what one would call quick, for it was accompanied by much interested curiosity.

The natives, while cleaning, enjoyed poking through and examining personal effects such as powder, lipstick and other toilet articles of the American nurses. One Tongan woman, picking up a half empty bottle of perfume, said, "Me like. Me want." It was given to her. The next morning the woman returned with a large gift basket of pineapples, cucumbers, bananas, and watermelons.

Shoes Shined, Mud and All

Because of pests on the Tongan Islands, the nurses wanted their blankets well tucked in under the straw mattresses, Lieutenant Ginsberg said. The "maids," however, persisted in folding the blankets loosely on fop of the cots. The natives were accustomed to sleeping on the ground of their thatched huts, or buri, with a single mat covering them, and did not seem to mind pushing a stray rodent out from under the mat, she said.

On one occasion, Lieutenant Ginsberg gave her maid a pair of shoes to be shined. The shoes were neatly polished, but none of the caked mud had been removed.

The laundry "service" offered another problem, she continued. The nurses found that their clothes could stand little of the native beat-on-rock washing system. At the end of a week only rags remained.

After the laundry bag was collected, the nurses often noticed Tongans strolling along the street wearing an American Army nurse's uniform. "Just borrowed," the natives would reply, and the laundry bag always returned complete.

Tongan Parliament Opens

When war began in the Pacific, Tongan women were sent back into the bush for two months, Lieutenant Ginsberg stated. Only men were on the docks when the Americans landed, she said. For although this group of 200 islands had been under British protection for more than 40 years, the natives were not sure whether the American soldiers were friendly. Because the American apparently spent his money more freely than the Englishman, the Tongan took more of an interest in him, she added.

During the time Lieutenant Ginsberg worked on these islands, Queen Salote, ruling Tongan monarch, opened Parliament in true British form. Representatives, dressed in tall silk hats, wearing shoes for the most part without socks, some clothed in short skirts, others outfitted in the traditional frock coat and striped pants, arrived in small boats from the neighboring islands.

An Orderly People

The British educated queen, dressed in ermine robes, jewels and gold crown, appeared on the portal of the church to receive the royal salute, she said. From there the queen walked on finely-embroidered mats to the college which was lavishly decorated for the parliamentary sessions. "There," Lieutenant Ginsberg commented, "she really laid down the law."

Speaking of the law, Lieutenant Ginsberg noted that these people are very orderly, in fact, quite temperate. "The only complaint," she added, "was that they wanted to be near us most of the time.

"You can see how much privacy we had when they continually remained squatted on our tent floors and watched every move we made."

Drive Against Black Markets In Food Opens

A drive to wipe out the "black market" in poultry and other foods in Massachusetts was set in motion today by Governor Saltonstall in a conference at the State House with State and local police officials, Federal authorities, and representatives of the Attorney General's office.

Governor Saltonstall told the group that members of the armed forces and the people of Massachusetts must get food, and that elimination of the food "bootlegger" is now imperative.

"I hope you will give us a hand," the Governor told the police officials, "while we in the State Government will give you our assistance."

Assistant Attorney General James E. Farley, meeting with the police officials to discuss Federal food laws, assured them that they would be given every assistance in the enforcement of these laws through the Attorney General's office and the offices of the various District Attorneys.

It was indicated at the conference that every law-enforcement agency in the Commonwealth, including the 7,000 members of local and State police forces, would be used in the drive to stamp out food "bootlegging."

A conference of District Attorneys will be held later to assist in the enforcement drive.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District OPA Administrator, told the police, "I am pleased and gratified that the Governor has taken a hand in this situation. This State is noted for law and order. The black market' can be controlled, but the only way it can be controlled is locally.

"Eighty-five per cent of the OPA organization are volunteers, therefore, this control is a community and neighborhood proposition. You, gentlemen, can definitely solve the 'black market.'

"Poultry is not a rationed product. If local police, State police, or sheriffs let us know where violations of ceiling prices have occurred, we can go to town. I will do anything you request within reason to stock this 'black market.'"

Assistant Attorney General Farley cited the various State laws which he said would assist the police in their enforcement work. These statutes cover various foods and other products used for human consumption, including poultry.

He called particular attention to the law providing that cattle, killed for public consumption, should be slaughtered by licensed slaughter houses and the carcasses stamped. Under the poultry law, nobody can engage in buying or selling poultry without a license, he said.

Long Calls for Conferences On Tax Law for Servicemen

Tax officialffis of Massachusetts cities and towns were advised today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, not to take any action under the law passed by the recent legislature providing a $5,000 real estate tax exemption for men in the armed services until they had conferred with him.

In a 48-page letter to the local officials Commissioner Long wrote that the act which becomes effective January 1, 1944, is "so complicated it is almost impossible of being availed of."

"It provides for the temporary tax exemption of real estate to an amount of not more than $5,000 in valuation of a serident of Massachusetts in the armed forces of the United States or spouse thereof," he said.

The law is applicable, the Commissioner said, provided the request for exemption is seasonably made and provided the assessors find that the payment of the tax would be a hardship and that the real estate is occupied as a domicile by the resident.

"In any event, do not take any action under the law," he wrote, "unless you have communicated with me, because it is desirable to have uniformity throughout Massachusetts and a reading of the act will indicate how restrictive it is."

The Long report was a record of a meeting at Boston, during which the Tax Commissioner discussed the 20 per cent withholding tax and other tax matters with local nance officers.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," "S," and "T," stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine," cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned mily; all except "T" stamps expire July 31; "T" stamps on Aug. 31.

Aug. 1—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 7.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Aug. 11—Stamp No. 22, good for one pound, expires on this date. Coffee is expected to come off ration list at this time.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Today—Odd-lots of shoes on sale—point free—until July 31.

Oct. 31 — Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Edison Union's Approval Planned

Certification of the United Brotherhood of Edison Workers, an independent union, at the Boston Edison Company as collective bargaining agency for the production and maintenance employees will be recommended by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, he announced today.

The independent beat the Utility oWrkers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations 625 to 520 in an election Friday and Saturday. However, there were 98 challenged ballots, which might have changed the result, but on examination Dr. Myers found sufficient of the challenged voters ineligible to give the independent a conclusive majority. Owing to 19 votes cast for neither union, if all the 98 challenged votes had gone C. I. O., nobody would have had a clear majority.

No particular bearing on labor trends in general was found today in labor circles on the outcome, as public utilities usually stand in a class by themselves on labor relations.

Spud Acreage Gain Means Huge Yield

Increased acreage in potatoes planted this year in New England will yield an estimated 63,411,000 bushels this season, 23 per cent above last year, and 22 per cent above the 10-year average, the Massachusetts and United States Department of Agriculture has reported.

Acreage increases ranged from 22 per cent in Vermont to 39 per cent in Connecticut. Massachusetts planted 25,000 acres, compared with 19,000 last year and a 10-year average of 16,600 acres.

On the basis of July 1 conditions, with dry weather retarding growth in some areas, Massachusetts will harvest 3,625,000 bushels, compared with last year's 2,850,000 bushels.

U. S. S. Harmon Launched

Associated Press

Warship Named in Honor of Negro

The first United States warship named in honor of a Negro, the destroyer escort Harmon, moved off the ways at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy yesterday. The boat was assigned to honor the name of Leonard Roy Harmon, Mess Attendant, First Class, U. S. N., for "extraordinary heroism" while serving aboard the U. S. S. San Francisco. His mother, Mrs. Naunita Harmon Carroll of Cuero, Texas, sponsored the new vessel.

Animal Protection

John C. MacFarlane, Field Secretary of the American Humane Association and Commissioner of the American Red Star Relief conferred last week with Governor Sewall and Civilian Defense Director F. H. Farnum on co-operation between civilian defense and humane societies. Governor Sewall assured him everything possible would be done for protection of animals in Maine.

Lyle Gun to Play Part In Coast Guard Pageant

All but drowned out in the crash and roar of torpedoes and depth charges and the bark of naval rifles, but still firing, and playing the somewhat unusual role of a life-saver, is the gun which the U. S. Coast Guard has made famous—the Lyle gun, standard equipment of Coast Guard cutters and shore stations.

With the Coast Guard charged with maintaining its peacetime duties of safeguarding life as well as sinking U-boats and landing troops on the fighting fronts of the world, it would not be too fantastic to picture a Coast Guard cutter, its main batteries still smoking hot from an engagement, firing the little brass cannon that is the Lyle gun, to rescue the victims of its victorious action.

Duplicating as far as possible the conditions of such a sea rescue, Coast Guardsmen of the Boston District will demonstrate the Lyle gun on Sunday, Aug. 1, at the Charles River basin, as part of the War Pageant demonstrating the 153rd anniversary of the founding of the U. S. Coast Guard.

While most guns shoot to destroy, the Lyle gun shoots to save. When towering seas make impossible the launching of lifeboats, the order is given for the Lyle gun crew to take over. Carefully, the gunner weighs out the proper charge of gunpowder, makes the allowance for windage, and then, after long, careful aim, pulls the firing lanyard.

The "shell" is an 18-pound weight attached to a light, but exceptionally strong line. This, in turn, is attached to a heavier line wound on special spools ready for immediate unreeling. When the light line falls across the deck of a stricken vessel, the crew uses it to haul in the heavier line. This is made fast, and the well-known breeches buoy is sent out for the actual rescue of the men aboard a wrecked craft.

In Sunday's demonstration, which will be one of the highlights of a thrill and surprise-packed program of Coast Guard wartime activities, a live-saving crew will rescue one of their mates who will enact the role of a shipwrecked sailor on the tiny isle in the artificial lagoon off Charles River Esplanade. The Coast Guardsman will perch on a mast, made to resemble a ship's mast, and await rescue by a picked surf station livesaving crew manning the Lile gun.

Wac in Georgia Gets Her Lobster

FORT OGLETHORPE, Ga., July 26 (AP)—When a New Englander wants seafood—especially if that New Englander happens to be a woman—there's no stopping her.

WAC Auxiliary First Class Marilyn Cloutier, of Fall River, Mass., craved lobsters, and there weren't any to be had at this inland fort or at near-by Chattanooga either.

She wrote her fiancé, Corporal Gardner S. Drape, at Camp Crowder, Md., and he communicated with his father, L. V. Drape, who runs a Fall River fish market.

The result—15 boiled lobsters arrived packed in chipped ice—and that night Auxiliary Cloutier and her friends dined on lobster salad.

Who said Fort Oglethorpe was landlocked?

Presenting Chin se Artist

Prof. Chang Shu-chi, Chinese artist, with 30 of his paintings, will be on hand to meet the public at United China Relief, Inc., 367 Boylston Street, Boston, from 3 to 5 p. m., Wednesday, July 28, it has been announced. A colored film of Professor Chang demonstrating his painting technique will be shown at 4 p. m.

ATTENTION, PLEASE

WHEN the Long Distance circuit you want is crowded with calls, the operator will say:
"Please limit your call to 5 minutes. Others are waiting."
This is a good idea for everybody, and it means better service for everybody.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Provincetown Art Exhibition—Summer Symphony in Cambridge—Radio

29th Annual Show Maintains Traditions Despite the War

By Dorothy Adlow

The Provincetown Art Association, Inc., is holding its twenty-ninth annual exhibition at the gallery in Provincetown, through Sept. 6. A no-jury exhibition, it consists of oil paintings, water colors, drawings, prints, and sculptures.

It is not easy to maintain a traditional program under the strictures of war. Provincetown's artists are well aware of the rigors. Many members of the art association are in the armed forces and others are working in war industries. Those who remain are sustaining the tradition of this unusual community, fostering the free and personal expression of the artist. If we can generalize from the exhibition, we may say that this group of artists has not adjusted its program to wartime emergency, but that it is preserving its independence, permitting the imaginative and creative and poetic a free outlet. Occasionally some timely episode will be portrayed, but with no strenuous or deliberate accentuation.

Here is a matter for discussion. To many it seems pertinent and patriotic for artists to merge their energies with the common effort. Those who are not actually in uniform, fighting or portraying experience at the front, may be enlisted for propagandizing ideals, for visualizing the Four Freedoms, and illustrating the promises of a happier society.

* * *

Now, in most of the exhibits at Provincetown there is no thesis, no didactic import. Few, if any of the contributors are holding forth on any matter beyond their own inspired fancy. After the manner of artists, each is trying to speak more articulately and more maturely than he has hitherto. Practice ripens, mellows, enriches. And while they may seem unworldly and remote, in their freedom from fact they enjoy a release that permits a more concentrated expression of life in its joyous, impassioned, or serene moments.

At the risk of seeming self-centered and dated, this unflinching group of Provincetown painters continues to work with a relish for color and design, rousing the spectator not through anecdote or narrative, but through the sheer cogency of color and form. They are safeguarding principles which are often abandoned in time of crisis. These principles evolve from years of experience and from long practice. We must foster and guard them as we protect ancient edifices from the depredations of war.

Oliver Chaffee is one of the substantial artists of Provincetown. He composes imaginatively with bird and leaf motives. His colors are succulent; his forms opulent. He is an artist of romantic tendency, reminiscent, especially in his "Wood-lark," of Paul Gauguin. Mr. Chaffee and those painters who are influenced by him have a pronounced interest in beautiful pattern, and they seem to us to show a longing to translate their compositions into embroidery and woven designs, to have them applied to furniture and walls, to transmit them to stained glass.

* * *

Karl Knaths, another luminary, shows an unrelenting pursuit of art for art's sake in his contribution to this display. He seems to have abandoned the delicate hold upon the naturalistic that he formerly maintained and in this canvas arranges planes, hues, lines, in a carefully adjusted abstraction. His former relish for color is still evident.

Agnes Wienrich, too, adheres to the purer abstract motives, also with an intelligence and seriousness that will evince respect if not admiration for what she undertakes. Blanche Lazzell's departure from realism is less radical, sufficiently regulated to make good decoration. Lucy L'Engle's abstract canvas is very sensitively modulated and reminiscent of the Parisian, Georges Braque. Fritz Pfeiffer's nondescriptive picture derives more deliberately from line play.

Ross Moffett is an artist of a special talent that seems peculiar to the surroundings. Mr. Moffett has always painted people of the neighborhood, characterizing them with a qualification that reminds us of Eugene O'Neill. In a painterly way he gives us what the dramatist has, telling phrases. His drawing is thrifty, and his forms spare. They are delineated feelingly against the background of Provincetown. Mr. Moffett has accomplished what Sir Augustus John tried to do when he characterized the natives of Galway.

* * *

Another group of artists follows in romantic mood, painting themes with zestful brush, well-laden with pigment of vivid or piercing color. Charles Heinz paints with gusto; Bruce McKain's "Snow Scene" looks as though it had sprung from the Fauves brotherhood in Paris. William L'Engle's "Airplane Spotter" is succinctly described; Edgar Corbridge's "Near the River" is a tidy bit of landscape; Philip Malicoat's "Trees" a tenuous vision sensitively evoked; Dorothy Loeb's "Woman Sewing" a nicely contrived genre portrayal; Heinrich Pfeiffer's "Flower Study" exuberant, and Ada Gilmore's "Coral Snake" and "Tiger," delightful fantasies.

Other exhibitors who contribute to this zestful display are Sam Charles, Harold Hamilton, Hope Pfeiffer (delightful inventions in the Paul Klee idiom), Oscar Gliebrich, J. Floyd Clymer, Angele Myrer, Langstrum Moffett.

Graphic arts are generously represented, and they show the Provincetown artists working in smaller dimension with more intimate context. There are drawings, lithographs, monotypes, wood-engravings, among others the works of Marguerite Zorach, Dahlov Ipcar, Ann Goldthwaite, Ethel Katz, Ida Rauh, and Harriet Newhall. Ellen Ravenscroft monotypes are beautifully expressive. Dorothy Lake Gregory's prints are handsome illustrations which delight the eye of the adult as they do the child.

Thme sculptures, too, carry on the fresh and free inquiring spirit of Provincetown artists. Outstanding are the esoteric sculptures, numbers one, two, three, entitled "Participational Sculpture," by J. K. Haliburton, the little bronzes by William Boogar, Jr., and the "Moses" carved feelingly from wood by B. Furst.

'Portuguese Women,' by Ross Moffett
Lithograph currently on view at Provincetown Art Association's twenty-ninth annual exhibition

Orchestra's First-Desk Men Play Under Zighera's Lead

Bernard Zighera, much of a harpist and something of a conductor, led the front desk players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at their concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, directing the first half of the program barehanded, and the second and better half with a stick. He was understudied at a spot in proceedings where a harp was required by Olivia Hall.

The group was improved over the last time by an additional double bass; for two basses not only produce a fuller sonority than one, but also provide a richer quality. The board pile which constitutes the stage of the old auditorium lent a charming and exhilarating resonance to the big bull fiddles played pizzicati.

It is a rare and choice opportunity indeed to be able to hear the early symphony No. 5 of Schubert, a perfect treasure, played by such an appropriate number of musicians. At first, one is quite set off guard by an eighteenth-century fragility, and thinks, "This is Mozart!" But a tell-tale bit of minor harmony in the first movement, a profusion of melody rather than contrapuntal development in the second movement, the German-waltz character of a few measures in major tonality in the minuetto, and the arrangement of skips in the second theme of the fourth movement—all are undeniably Schubert.

Two modern works concerned with early music were the Suite No. 1 from "Pulcinella," Ballet (after Pergolesi) by Stravinsky, and the Scarlatti-Casella "Toccata, Bourée, and Giga." Casella's renovating orchestration of Scarlatti, for such seems to be its primary function, added woodwinds, brass, yea even xylophone and triangle—and all was unexpectedly tolerable. Nevertheless, the tambourine and drum were the last and completely foreign straw. But even excluding this obtrusive percussion (which clamored conspicuously only in the toccata) and concentrating kindly on the larger part of the arrangement (which, to be sure, revealed skill and added much dash and variety) the question remains, was the musical substance improved for all this reconstruction?

Stravinsky's Suite No. 1 from Pulcinella, after Pergolesi, was a disjointed series of dances. Part of this disjuncture was the certain result in transference of ballet to concert hall. The other constituent in its disunion (which was its main musical fault) was its use of three separate styles, which alternated with the greatest obviousness. The first four numbers, with the exception of a few Stravinsky-like pedal notes and a more advanced instrumentation, employed almost too consistently Pergolesi's harmonies and melodies. With the entrance of the Toccata, a gay and wild Russian dance burst into the Italian calm. The Gavotte with two variations, the dullest section of the Suite, returned us, in melodic material at least, to Pergolesi. While from drole Duetto, between bass viol and trombone, to the clashing and often syncopated finale, the hands of Stravinsky becomes more and more defined. Truly, a hop-scotch affair.

Two other modern works completed the programme—the ingenuous Capriccio by Ibert, and the Pavane pour une Infante defunte (with jazz-associations) by Ravel.

Coburn on Air In 'Cavalcade' Role Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drama: "Diamonds at War," presented by "Cavalcade of America," will feature Charles Coburn who plays the role of Mr. Benjamin, a New York diamond merchant who outwitted the Nazis in their search for industrial diamonds, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. John Galsworthy's love story "The Apple Tree," is scheduled to be heard on "Romance," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Linda Darnell and Ray Milland have the top roles in the "Screen Guild Players" presentation of "Once Upon a Honeymoon," romantic comedy, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. "The Voice of the Underground," given by the Greek War Relief Association, describes the effective and heroic fight waged by guerrilla soldiers and people of Greece against their Axis enemies, WMEX, 10:15 p. m.

Music: Richard Crooks sings "My Song Goes 'Round the World," accompanied by Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. Ezio Pinza, Metropolitan basso, will appear for the first time with the symphonic orchestra conducted by Donald Voorhees on the "Great Artist Series," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. Josephin Antoine, soprano, will sing "Ouvre Ton Coeur," from Bizet's "Carmen," on the program by Percy Faith, orchestra and chorus, saluting Mexico, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

War Activities: The story of the 19th Bombardment group, the only group of bombers in the Philippines on Dec. 7, 1941, will be told when Lieut. Russell D. Brown will be air-hero guest on the "Army Air Forces," MBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. Two American sailors, Fireman Leon Smith, Atmere, Ala., and Radioman Doolittle, Sumner, Wash., will appear as guest speakers on "Star and Stripes in Britain," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m. West Coast war workers, who helped save lives of American soldiers fighting in the Arctic, will tell how they developed sub-zero military housing, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Variety: The Ringling Brothers summer circus will be represented in the "Better Half," MBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Carole Landis and Eileen Farrell, soprano, will be guests on Frank Sinatra's "Broadway Band Box," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Street Scene by Ellen Ravenscroft
Woodcut now on exhibition at Provincetown

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of drawings from the Wiggin Collection. Through August.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by 19th century Americans.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellany of prints.
New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Art of our Allies (England). Opening July 20. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 12. Chinese Export Porcelain from the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection. Important recent accessions, including paintings by Daumier, Blackburn, and Hubert Drouais, silver of the Hollis Street Church. Through July.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Andover: Addison Gallery of America—Original drawings, cartoons and illustrations from the Army Magazine "Yank." Through Aug. 2.
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—New landscapes by Emile Gruppe; drawings and paintings by artists of the Boston Post.
Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings by Karl Zerbe.
Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Annual Exhibition.
Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts—Selection of twenty-five murals—RAF and British aircraft; also work done by children of Springfield Public Schools in connection with war effort. Through August.
Winchester: Winchester Gallery of the Public Library—Pictures by New England artists. Through August.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Wings over America, "Our Navy in Action," photography. Through Aug. 1.

Maine
Brunswick—Bowdoin College Museum—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through July.

New Hampshire
Durham: Hamilton Smith Library—Soldier Art from Life Magazine Competition. The first comprehensive exhibit of the work of artists in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Through Sept. 1.
Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Mid-summer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Sept. 26

Rhode Island
Newport: Newport Art Association—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through July.
Cushing Memorial Gallery—Exhibition of painting by Molly Luce. Opens July 28.

Dance Teachers to Confer

Dance teachers from every State in the Union and from Canada will gather for a two-week conference in New York City, beginning today, to decide how best to key their work to the war program.

During the first week the conference will be held at the Three Arts Club, 340 West Eighty-eighth Street, and will deal with the dance as education, community recreation and physical fitness. The second week of the conference will open Sunday, Aug. 1, at the Hotel New Yorker, and will deal with the problems of dance programs for U. S. O. dancing parties for "Our Boys," etc., and civilian morale.

Authorities from all branches of the dance will address the teachers, give demonstrations, and teach classes in the newest ideas for keying dance to the war effort. Among those who will lead the discussions are: Elizabeth Burchenal, director of the Folk Arts Center of New York City and president of the American Folk Dance Society; Lisan Kay, concert dancer, Stefi Nossen, chairman of the Westchester Volunteer Physical Fitness Classes; Hilda Butsova, former featured member of Pavlova's company; Anatole Vilzak, ballet master, and former member of the Diaghileff Ballet; Alberto Galo, said to be "the father of dance teams"; Catherine Littlefield, choregrapher of "Stars on Ice"; Bernice Livingstone, former Duncan dancer, and Lucile Marsh, editor of Dance Magazine.

Mrs. Anna M. Greene, president of the Dancing Masters of America, pointed out in an interview early in the week that more and more, dance is being called upon to lend valuable aid to the war program. Many dance teachers have turned their studios into canteens for one or more nights a week. Most of them are supplying talent for U. S. O. programs, teaching free ballroom classes for service men, and giving physical fitness classes for civilians.

"But," says Mrs. Greene, "we want to increase every dancing teacher's usefulness to our country. This conference is to bring us together to exchange ideas, and get new ones; to co-ordinate our activity, and organize a network of dancing schools from coast to coast that will make dancing work 100 per cent for victory."

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Ladies in Retirement," featuring Erin O'Brien-Moore. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall, Boston—Second in the series of summer concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. (Repetition of the concert given at Sanders Theater Sunday night.) 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:30, 4:55, 8:10. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.
Fenway—"Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 11:30, 2:20, 5:15, 8:20. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40.
Keith Memorial—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 10:55, 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Get Going," Robert Paige, Grace McDonald. 9:50, 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:05.
Kenmore—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 4:30, 7:55. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:20, 9:50.
Majestic—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. 2:40, 5:58, 9:12. "Tarzan's Triumph," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:08, 4:26, 7:44.
Metropolitan—"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Clair Trevor. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.
Modern—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:55. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40.
Orpheum—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.
Paramount—"Dixie," Bing Crosby. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.
RKO-Boston—"The Leopard Man," Margo, Dennis O'Keefe. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.
Scollay—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:55, 9:30. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"March of Time—F. F. I. Front." "Memories of Europe," "Cavalcade of San Francisco." "My Wife's an Angel." Cartoons, latest newsreels.
State—"Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:40. "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05.
Telepix—"Women in Blue"; Jinx Falkenberg and Gracie Fields; Nazi Defenses; Phil Spitalny's "Moments of Charm"; World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Invisible Ghost," 10:35, 1, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10:20. "Doomed to Die," 12:30, 11:50, 3:10, 6:30, 8:50, 9:15.
Uptown—"Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 2:55, 6:05, 9:20.
Washington Street Olympia—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:10, 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. 11:05, 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Forever and a Day." Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes. Regent: "Nelly Prince Hale," Alice Faye. "Arresting Eve," Richard Arlen.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell.
BRIGHTON—Regis: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes.
Coolidge Corner: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "One Dangerous Night," Warren Williams
Cleveland Circle: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 2, 8.
Harvard: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 2, 8.
University: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. "American Empire," Richard Dix. 3:10, 6:25, 9:50.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "Man Trap."
Codman Square: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:30, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:09, 8. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. 2:08, 7, 9, 9:40.
Park: "China," Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "China," Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astair. "His Girl Friday," Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN — Granada: "Let's Have Fun," Margaret Lindsay. 1:38, 4:48, 7:58. "Bataan," 2:46, 5:56, 9:06.
Mystic: "Shantytown," Mary Lee. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45
Maplewood: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:52, 7:52. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. 3:23, 9:23.
Orpheum: Walt Disney's "Saludos Amigos." 2:10, 8:05. "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. 3:55, 8:50.
Strand: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 3:05, 6:15, 9:15. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 3:05, 8:05.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 1:30, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "China," Alan Ladd. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.
Fellsway: "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley. "Nights Plane from Chungking." Robert Preston. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "Omaha Trail," Dean Jagger. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "Captive Wild Women." 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "Gaucho Serenade," Gene Autry.
Strand: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "American Empire," Richard Dix.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. "A Night to Remember," Brian Aherne.
Capitol: "China," Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
Strand: "Hitler's Children." Tim Holt. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camego: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "Army Surgeon," Jane Wyatt.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 2:10, 7:10. "Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 3:38, 9:33.
Coolidge: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "We Are the Marines."
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Powers Girl," Anne Shirley. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Bari.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy. "Eagle of the Navy."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Edge of Darkness," Ann Sheridan. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson. "Invasion." "March of Time Feature."
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 7:30.

Today's FM Programs

W67 Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Sam: drama.
5:45 p. m.—Soloist.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis Browns baseball game
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Ray Henle, news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—The Army Air Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Return of Nick Carter," dr.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, news.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Woves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English.
London—6:00 p. m.—Music Liter and Twentieth-century Serenaders. GSC 9.58meg., 31.3m; GRG 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War in the Air;" Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RKE 18.1meg., 13.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Every Accent Tells a Story. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—John Dos's New World. GSC 9.58meg., 31.3m; GRG 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH 10.22meg., 29.3m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Radio Variety show. GSC 9.58meg., 31.3m; GRG 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Marimba "Maderas Tierra." TGWA 6.66meg., 21m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian and U. S. A. Music. OAX4K, 6.08meg., 49.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

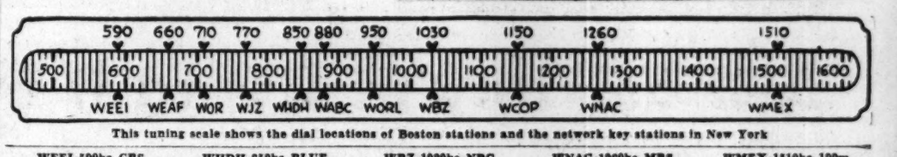
'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, July 27
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Tuesday, July 27
11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Thelma Jerguson, songs	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Lou Breese's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'	baseball game	Four King Sisters
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	baseball game	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:30 Red Cross: Int'v'ws	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Widder Brown"; sketch	baseball game	Lionel Hampton's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Sonny Donham's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Tommy Tucker, Int.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	Air Express Music	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15 Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Kay Tverd: Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Norman Cloutier's Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15 James Hilton, talks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	"Fighting Fronts"	Air Express Music	"How About It, Girls"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	Western dramatization	John Brown, comments	Cleomen Morton, talk	Clement Morton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Roy Porter, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Libby Holman: music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Newscast	Cavalcade of America	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks: Alfred	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45 music; Bob Trout	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00 "Romance"; drama;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Ezio Pinza; Donald	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:15 "The Apple Tree"	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Voorhees' Orchestra	News Service	Quintet in G major
9:30 Broadway Bandbox:	Dixie Nelson's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Haunted Glen";	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:45 Carole Landis	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	mystery drama	Quintet in G major
10:00 Guild: "Once Upon	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 a Honeymoon"	"Waltz Time"	Antoine; E. Schmidt	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Voice of the Underg'r'd
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	"Silver Nocturne"; music	Vacation Serenade; W.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne"; News	Pelletier, cond.; solos	Musical Roundup	Spike Jones' Orchestra
11:00 News; World War II	Snub Moseley's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Allen Miller's Orchestra
11:15 News; Eric Sevareid	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Manpower, Ltd.; speaker	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:30 Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Shoes from the Tropics	Radio Newsreel; British	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Newscast	Echoes From the Tropics	news reports	Days End; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talks	News report	News Flash; Band	News Summary	Musical Fantasy
7:30 Musical Var'y; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock"	Service
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	"The Melodeers"	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; R. Moss Int'rv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in Wildwood	Erin O'Brien-Moore	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Uncle Sam: drama	Spotlight Revue: organ	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 '3 Cheers: Songs	"The Breakfast Club"	Military band: News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning—Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sketch	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeym'n Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk.	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch;	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"; or-	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum": sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister	Chet Gaylord: songs	Chet Gaylord: songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	"You're Tellin' Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Tellin' Us"	Ginger & Lanny: sketch	Concert Melodies
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk.	Air Express Music	"Mary Foster": sketch

WATCH EUROPE!

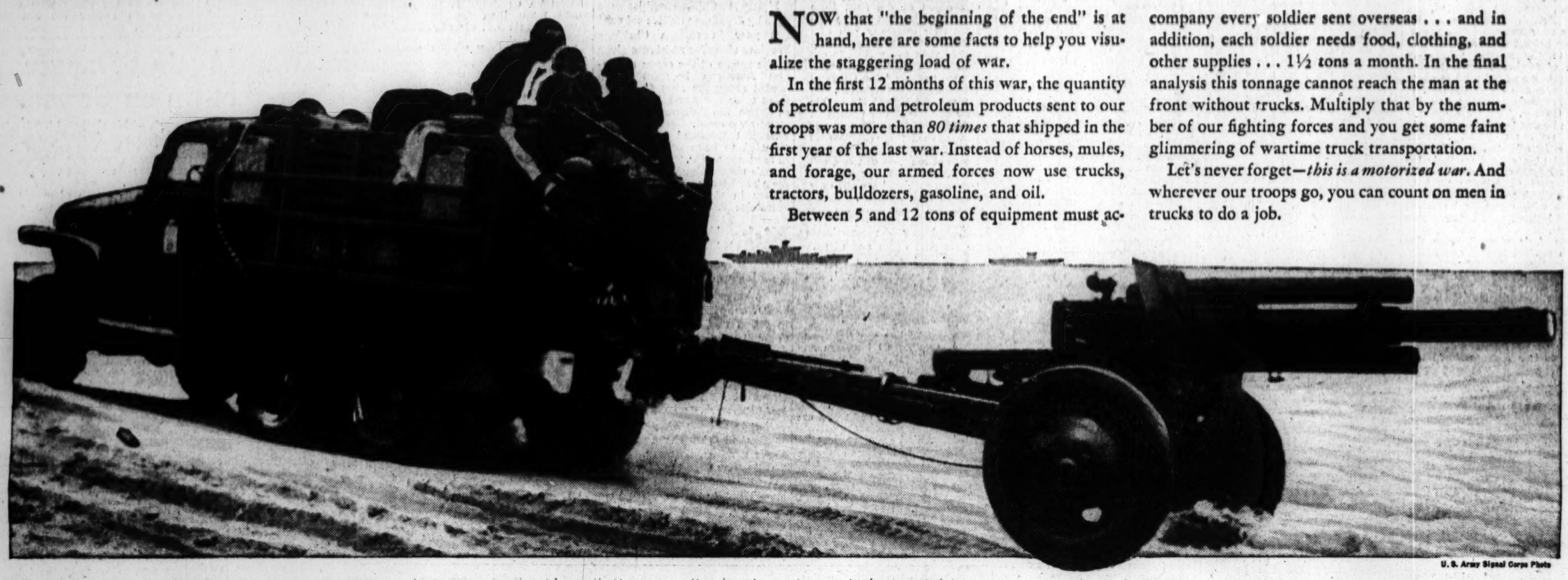
ONCE AGAIN MEN IN TRUCKS WILL DO A JOB!

NOW that "the beginning of the end" is at hand, here are some facts to help you visualize the staggering load of war.

In the first 12 months of this war, the quantity of petroleum and petroleum products sent to our troops was more than *80 times* that shipped in the first year of the last war. Instead of horses, mules, and forage, our armed forces now use trucks, tractors, bulldozers, gasoline, and oil.

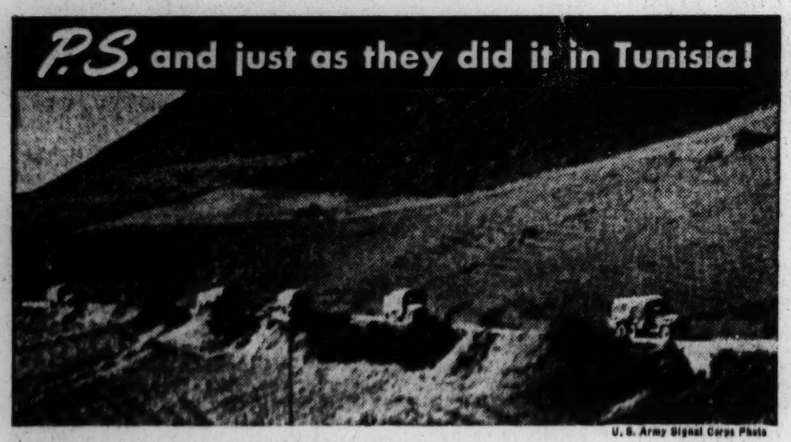
Between 5 and 12 tons of equipment must accompany every soldier sent overseas . . . and in addition, each soldier needs food, clothing, and other supplies . . . 1½ tons a month. In the final analysis this tonnage cannot reach the man at the front without trucks. Multiply that by the number of our fighting forces and you get some faint glimmering of wartime truck transportation.

Let's never forget—*this is a motorized war.* And wherever our troops go, you can count on men in trucks to do a job.



U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Just as They're Doing It Every Day—and Every Night—Here at Home!



U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

38,000,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION — ten shots a second — were fired in the last forty-six days of the Tunisian campaign. 542 tons a day for each infantry division . . . 600 tons for each armored division . . . 78,000 pounds of food. 18,000 gallons of gasoline for every hour each mechanized division was on the move! Without trucks—and the "know how" of the men that kept them running . . . such tonnage could never have been delivered.

U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR 12,000,000 MEN — 2 million of them overseas; 10 million of them here at home. The Army Service Forces with their hard-working Transportation Corps gets these men to the right fighting fronts—with the right supplies—at the right times—with split second precision. Trucks—and trucking organization—make their job possible . . . make modern war a lightning war.

HERE IN AMERICA . . . with greatly restricted gas . . . rubber . . . replacement parts . . . new equipment . . . and manpower . . . despite all handicaps
TRUCKS WITH 1/20 THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE RAILS, ARE HAULING 1/4 the total load*!
Based on tons carried.

—AND TRUCKS ARE GETTING IT THERE IN LESS THAN HALF THE TIME!

In 741 war plants recently checked, 65% of all incoming freight was carried by truck. That's because American production is literally "geared" to trucks. Assembly lines are fed parts and sub-assemblies from plants hundreds of miles away—from every section of the country. These parts must be "flowed" in.

But today highways are deteriorating rapidly due to lack of proper upkeep. Without necessary maintenance, the finest roads will be seriously impaired in time by ravages of weather alone. Trucks supply the money for maintenance—through special road taxes—Let's use it now, and give Highway Commissions the men, materials and equipment to do the job.

THE AMERICAN TRUCKING INDUSTRY
AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Copyright 1943, American Trucking Associations

EVERY EXTRA MILE FREIGHT TRUCKS ROLL BRINGS VICTORY CLOSER

Trapped Axis Force Fights On in Sicily

Continued from Page 1

communiqué declared in summing up the situation in Sicily.

Canadians striking east from Central Sicily, "continued to advance, but their progress was slowed in the face of bitter resistance," it added.

Some units of the United States Seventh Army driving toward Messina are far to the east of Termini, and its capture consolidates the grasp upon the northern coastal area of the island.

It was estimated officially that 2½ German and three Italian divisions were bottled up in the northeastern corner of Sicily. One of the Nazi units in the Messina bridgehead was identified as the 29th Division, named for the German unit destroyed by the Russians at Stalingrad.

This division was rushed across the Messina Strait in a desperate effort to bolster the rearguard action along the east coast.

Shades of Tunisia as well as Stalingrad are to be seen in the fighting in Sicily, for the other two German divisions are the Hermann Göring and 15th Armored Division, both named after units destroyed in Tunisia. The additional half division of Germans is belived made up of parachute troops and other elements.

South of Catania, a main stronghold of the Axis defense, the British Eighth Army reported successful patrol activity.

Typical of the Sicilian people's rebellion against Fascism was an incident, officially reported, in which British parachute troops and an American interpreter dropped behind enemy lines. They went to the nearest village in search of food and were greeted as liberators and fed with the best the countryside could provide. A local physician attended one injured trooper. The little detachment remained in the village in safety until an Allied advance guard relieved them.

Allied planes kept up their incessant hammering, and the Axis supply port of Milazzo west of Messina was blasted on the night of July 24 with many fires started. Road objectives near Orlando also were hit.

Three Axis aircraft were destroyed against loss of one Allied plane.

American units had all but finished the mop-up of Western Sicily with occupation of Trapani over the week end by armored forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. Trapani fell after the capture of Marsala and Palermo, the other two main ports in that area.

American Forces Menace Axis Flank

The successful conclusion of the western campaign permitted American forces to swing around to menace the right flank of the principal remaining Axis forces holding positions bounded on the south by the Dettaina River, three miles south of Catania, running west through Catenanuova, northwest to Regalbuto, and then bending sharply to the north to the Tyrrhenian Sea. Messina, two miles from the Italian mainland and Axis escape-hatch, is the apex of the triangle.

There was every indication the Axis was establishing a strong defense along this line.

The Allied campaign in Sicily resembles in movement a quarter turn of a huge wheel, with the British Eighth Army at the hub in the Catania area. To the left of the British are Canadian forces under Maj. Gen. Guy Simonds, who are hammering the center of the Axis line in the vicinity of Regalbuto. The Americans have wheeled into the left of the line and are beating their way up the Tyrrhenian Coast. They were believed to have reached a point in the neighborhood of San Stefano di Camastra, approximately 60 miles from Messina.

German divisions hold 35 miles of the line from the river to Regalbuto, with Italian troops taking the remaining 30 miles northwest to the coast. The remaining territory is roughly the size of Cap Bon on the North African coast, where the army of Nazi Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim cracked less than three months ago.

There was some confusion as to the exact state of the line and there were indications it was somewhat fluid, with the Canadians reported to have broken through at one place near Regalbuto and the Americans moving along the coast.

The British still were encountering strong resistance in the southern sector, but land forces were getting assistance both from the Air Force and from naval units which swung into offshore positions to blast away at the port of Taormina, halfway up the coast to Messina.

An admission the Axis forces in Central Sicily are virtually entrapped by the advancing Allied armies came from the German-controlled Vichy Radio.

"The final assault on Catania seems imminent," said a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information. "Five sixths of Sicily now is in Allied hands, and it is not certain whether Axis forces in the center of the island will succeed in reaching the east coast in time."

Russia:

Soviet Advances Closer to Orel

Russian troops, inspired by personal visits of Premier Joseph Stalin to the front, slashed through stubborn German resistance to advance 2½ to 5½ miles on the Orel front July 25, and now stand within six miles of the Bryansk railway supplying the powerful Nazi base.

Thirty more populated places were swept up, and German positions became ever more precarious despite desperate counterattacks. Heavy Nazi losses in men and matériel continued.

Stalin has been at the front much of the time, personally supervising operations, it was disclosed, as the Red Army moved slowly toward complete encirclement of Orel.

The German communiqué declared that all Russian attacks July 25 had been frustrated, with the Red Army suffering heavy losses in men and tanks. Soviet assaults in the Caucasus and Lake Ladoga areas likewise were repulsed, it added.

The new advances upon Orel were announced in a special Soviet communiqué.

The communiqué said German losses in the latest fighting amounted to well over 2,000 slain and heavy losses of armored equipment.

South of Orel, the Russians said, Red Army troops were "breaking down resistance" and had made gains, dislodging Germans from a number of villages.

The Soviet advance, the bulletin said, was being well supported by the Red Air Force, which was ranging behind German lines to strike at troop concentrations and supply depots.

The center column of the Orel drive was credited with smashing 10 German tanks and killing 1,500 of the enemy. A large number of prisoners were taken, the communiqué added.

The Russians reported "engagements of importance" in the Belgorod area, 165 miles to the south of Orel. Nine tanks and a company of Germans were wiped out, the report said. In another sector, Russians said their troops withstood a counterassault for two hours, disabling 12 tanks and killing 80 Germans.

Entire Gun Crew Honored by Navy

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 26

At least three, possibly four, German airplanes were shot down by a Navy gun crew aboard an American merchantman crossing the North Atlantic, the Navy reported yesterday.

More than 100 aerial raids and numerous submarine attacks were beaten off by the gun crew during the voyage made through severe Arctic storms.

The story of the crew was told by the Navy in anonuncing award of letters of commendation to all its members.

Continent:

Allied Planes Blast German Cities

RAF heavy bombers made a concentrated attack on Essen last night while Mosquito aircraft struck at Hamburg and Cologne and swept over Northwest Germany, the Low Countries, and France, the British announced.

Twenty-five planes were listed as missing in the far-flung operations and five enemy aircraft were reported shot down.

The Air Ministry announcement said the raiders encountered good weather over the target area at Essen and that preliminary reports indicated the bombing was concentrated and effective.

The great formations of night raiders scarcely had returned to their bases when fresh squadrons of Allied raiders swept out across the English Channel this morning to continue the smashing aerial offensive—the greatest in history—by daylight.

Last night's raids followed a mighty series of round-the-clock blows delivered by both the RAF and the United States Eighth Air Force, British bombers striking at battered Hamburg on the night of July 24 and American airmen heaping destruction on the smoking ruins yesterday in their deepest penetration into Germany.

Essen, vital industrial center in the Ruhr, last was raided by the RAF the night of May 27. More than 1,000 tons of explosives were cascaded into the sprawling Krupp Armament Works in that assault.

Last night's raid was the 57th on Essen—one of the most heavily bombed cities in the world.

In addition to the 25 bombers listed as missing in the overnight foray, one RAF fighter also failed to return home, the Air Ministry said.

Yesterday's raid by the Americans, the mightiest day assault of the war, was made at the cost of 19 planes. The heavy bombers beat off 200 fighters and weathered a hail of flak to loose new destruction on submarine nests and port facilities at Hamburg, aircraft factories at Warnemunde, the seaplane base at Wustrow, and the shipyards at Kiel.

Smoke Rising Above Hamburg

Black smoke was rising four miles above Hamburg when the Americans reached their target, left by the 1,000-plane British raid the previous night, which was the greatest ever launched against a single target. The British dropped 2,300 tons of explosives and incendiaries on Hamburg at a cost of 12 bombers.

While the far-ranging United States bombers were completing their 1,500-mile round trip, American medium bombers, escorted by Spitfires, fanned out over Belgium, Holland, and France in destructive raids on German supply bases and communication systems in the occupied areas. Four enemy planes and seven Allied planes were destroyed in resultant battles.

The record flight from the west was duplicated by an American Flying Fortress formation winging 1,500 miles round trip from North Africa July 25 to blast rail yards at Bologna in Northern Italy.

Meanwhile, Stockholm reports said the American Flying Fortress attack July 24 on Trondheim, Norway, damaged one German submarine and another enemy warship, wrecked the naval administration building and a military barracks, and achieved other "destructive results." This was the first time American aircraft had struck against targets in Norway.

Fires still are burning at the big German naval base after the two-hour assault by scores of the American heavy bombers, said reports filtering across the border from Norway.

The raiders were said to have dropped explosives "with great precision" on military targets both at Trondheim and at the aluminum manufacturing center of Heroya in Southern Norway.

South Pacific:

Munda Hard Hit By U. S. Bombers

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific said the more than 200 American planes which swarmed over the key airbase at Munda, New Georgia, rained 186 tons of bombs upon the Japanese pinned within the airbase by American troops who control the surrounding jungle.

At the same time, medium bombers and long-range fighters, manned by Australians, swept up the coast of New Britain for a co-ordinated dawn attack on the Gasmata airdrome. The radio station was destroyed and grounded aircraft, the runway, supply dump areas, and enemy personnel "thoroughly strafed," the communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said.

Strong forces of our aircraft "in all categories" participated in the attack on Munda, the communiqué said. One plane was reported missing in the raid which also covered enemy gun positions on Bibolo Hill, one mile from the Munda airdrome.

Off the island of Buka at the northern tip of the Solomons, a reconnaissance plane attacked an 8,000-ton transport. Six 500-pound bombs fell within 40 feet of the ship, but results could not be determined.

Over Bougainville, just south of Buka, heavy reconnaissance bombers shot down one of seven intercepting Zeros. The other six fled when our fighter planes arrived.

The Japanese attempted a raid on Allied positions on Rendova Island, some eight miles south of Munda, sending 60 bombers and fighters against American positions there. Our fighters intercepted the raiders, shot down eight and drove the others away. Four of our planes were destroyed in dog fights but the pilots of three were saved.

Light Allied surface craft—probably PT boats—sank five barges off Cape Cretin, about 50 miles east of Lae on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea. The barges were southbound and were believed to have been bound for Japanese bases on the Huon Gulf.

There were no reports on the ground situation at Munda and aside from the raids on that air base and on Gasmata, there was little activity over the week end.

Battle in Sicily

By a Staff Artist

'Last Ditch' in Sicily

Arrows show how American, British, and Canadian troops are moving against the last Axis defenses in Sicily. Broken line represents the approximate position of the enemy's main points of resistance.

Keep Cradles Filled Is Plea to Germans

By the Associated Press

New York, July 26

Das Schwarze Korps, official organ of the Nazi Elite Guard, says that "20 years from now Germany will also need a strong army" and pleads with every Nazi to see that the "cradle in his house is never empty," the Office of War Information reported.

The OWI quoted the article as adding that the notices of hundreds of fatalities now appearing in German newspapers should remind Nazis that as a result of the "one or two-child habit, . . . 60 per cent of German soldiers" are the only sons in their families.

China:

100 Families Slain For Aiding Americans

Nearly 100 Chinese families were slain by Japanese punitive columns last year in eastern Chekiang Province alone for assistance given in the rescue of the crews of several American bombers which landed along the East China sea coast after the April 18 bombing of Tokyo, the Chinese High Command announced.

Several thousand homes were reported to have been destroyed in the same sector. The High Command's communiqué did not touch upon retaliatory action by the invaders in the Japanese-occupied areas elsewhere in East China.

Kiska Island:

10 Aerial Assaults Batter Japanese

Ten battering aerial assaults on Kiska, carrying on the campaign to soften that Japanese base for occupation by ground troops, were reported today by the Navy.

The Japanese evidently plan no attempt to re-enforce the beleaguered garrison on Kiska and indications are they may be preparing to sell the Aleutian island as they did Attu—at the price of a single garrison, no more.

Only one attempt has been made to get surface vessels to Kiska since the Attu battle and that was a failure. United States planes caught four transports, sank a couple of them, and sent the others scurrying back.

Allied Horizon Brightened by Italy's Shift

Continued from Page 1

ditional surrender" slogan of Casablanca is in full force at least to the extent that Italy must submit to Allied military occupation.

Allied policy may decide to let the House of Savoy remain in Italy, perhaps in a state of 'suspension.' Allied policy may conceivably also be willing to discuss reasonable "terms" with the new government headed by Marshal Badoglio. But out of it all must come the minimum Allied desideratum of Allied employment of Italy as a base for future military operations against the remaining Axis partner in Europe.

There are disadvantages, of course, Italy will have to be fed and provided with many supplies to keep the country from becoming a chaotic and anarchistic liability. This will prove a burden on Allied war resources. However, the burden is undoubtedly outweighed heavily by the opportunities which develop once our bombers are based on Italian air fields and our amphibious forces provided with Italian seaports as points of departure for the type of operations which have already proved so successful in Sicily.

The moment Italy is out of the war several immediate improvements in the Allied military position come into effect. Italian ports will no longer be available to German U-boats. Italian air bases will no longer be available to German bombers. These two factors will virtually complete the reopening of the Mediterranean. French and Balkan bases will still be available. But the narrow waist of the Mediterranean will be entirely clear and the Mediterranean should prove an even safer supply route to the east than the far longer route around South Africa.

Safety in Mediterranean

The Italian fleet is not now a serious military factor. But its capture will remove what little influence it still retains as "a fleet in being." There will literally be nothing in the Mediterranean to challenge Allied sea power, even potentially, and it will be possible to reallocate Allied naval forces now assigned to the task of merely neutralizing the Italian fleet.

The Italian Army still, after all its disasters, numbers more than a million men. While it no longer constitutes any reservoir of "first line" troops for the Axis, it has until now been extremely valuable to Germany as a means of relieving German troops of routine police and repressive duties in occupied countries.

The most justifiable assumption from the change in government in Italy is that all these troops will now be recalled to Italy itself, thus increasing the burden on the German Army. There are two Italian divisions in Sardinia, two in Corsica, three or four in southern France, and perhaps as many as 20 in the Balkans.

This is an expectable development even if Italy tries to go on fighting for a time in Italy. It will add heavily to the burdens on the German Army already under serious strain in Russia. Hitler must either replace Italians in the Balkans, or abandon the Balkans entirely—a step which he is probably not yet ready to consider inevitable.

All of this, added together, constitutes an immediately realizable improvement in the military balance of very real advantage to the Allies. The greater improvement will come if and when Allied armies are actually in physical occupation of the Italian Peninsula. Italy is not on the direct line to Berlin. But Italy is an enormously valuable base for operations which would weaken Germany, and for others which could lead to Berlin.

Areas of Reich Untouched

The area of Germany which has so far been seriously damaged by the Allied air offensive is relatively small. The Ruhr and the Rhineland are important to German industry. They have been hurt. But the Ruhr and the Rhineland is the only important segment of German industry which it has so far been possible to bring under heavy major air pressure. The others are too far away from Allied bomber bases in Britain.

That condition would be changed significantly and drastically if Allied bombers could take off from Northern Italy. All of Southern Germany—Austria, Bavaria, and the Upper Rhineland are within as effective range from the valley of the Po as Cologne and Essen are from England itself. The area of relative immunity for German industry would be narrowed down to the northeastern section which is much less important than the west and south.

Still more important are the opportunities for operations against the Continent which can be launched from the Italian bases. The Sicilian operation has proved primarily the enormous effectiveness of Allied amphibious operations when conducted under a powerful air umbrella. With Italy well consolidated by Allied forces the whole Adriatic coast of the Balkans is exposed. The Adriatic averages 100 miles in width. That means that landings on the Adriatic coast of the Balkans could be covered by fighter planes as well as by bombers.

With powerful pro-Allied guerrilla forces in Yugoslavia and Greece aiding from the rear there is every reason to believe that a move into the Balkans from Italy would be successful. There is no doubt that this potential combination offers a most promising opportunity on the Allied horizon for getting ashore on the Continent at points where British and American troops can come to grips with the German Army.

Southern France Exposed

Italy could also be a base for a move against southern France. In some respects, this is a more promising opportunity than anything now in sight against northern France from England. It does not offer quite the ease of approach that the Adriatic-Balkans combination would offer, but it certainly is an emerging possibility which adds one more danger point on Hitler's narrowing defense front which must be more heavily garrisoned by German forces to protect against the new threat.

It is, of course, useless to speculate on which if any of these moves are contemplated by the Allied High Command. Some or all of them must be under serious contemplation now. But what does stand out today are the expanding possibilities which lie before them.

Meanwhile, it is equally futile to speculate too much on when Italy will be in Allied hands. The tone in both London and Washington is restrained. It is obvious that Italy wants an out from the war. But it is by no means clear that it is yet ready to accept the essential Allied condition that Italy remain a battleground in Allied hands instead of in German hands. It can well fight for some time to avert this.

Neutral Status Possible

It remains conceivable, although extremely unlikely, that the Allied High Command will consider it more desirable to let Italy revert to a neutral status than pay the price of conquering it if that price is going to be high.

On the other hand Marshal Badoglio has obviously started the liquidation of the Fascist Party. The liquidation was laid down by the Roosevelt-Churchill statement of July 16 as an essential prerequisite of the "honorable capitulation" of Italy. Whether Premier Badoglio is doing it to pave the way for surrender, or to try to unite the Italian people for a last effort which might buy them a peaceful escape from the war is the immediate uncertainty in the picture.

Meanwhile the supremely heartening fact remains that Allied pressure has already proven powerful enough to bring Italy to the brink of surrender. At least Mussolini is out—the great Axis partnership of Hitler and Mussolini is broken—the original dictator is only an echo of the past. The Allied cause is advancing with impressive power and rapidly increasing tempo.

Allies Expect Armistice Plea by Italy

Continued from Page 1

bringing them from Russia or Western Europe where the Allies are ready to pounce from Britain.

The Italians themselves are not believed to have in Italy enough first-grade troops for the task looming up before them with the approach of Americans, Canadians, British, and some French across Sicily.

The Italians are known to have some 30 divisions committed in policing the Balkans and if they withdraw those they will be fighting on two fronts before they know where they are.

It hasn't escaped their observation that the Allies have vast military concentrations and establishments in the Middle East ready to strike eastward of Italy directly the moment is propitious.

Italian Position Hopeless

The simple fact is that with the Allies positioned as they are now, with German troops tied down in Russia and Italian troops held in the Balkans, Italy's strategic position is hopeless.

Allied conquest of the Italian mainland by force of arms if the Italians don't seek a separate armistice is only a matter of time and logistics.

The Allies are now capable of handling supplies and troops on a very big scale—most alarming from the Italian viewpoint.

These accepted facts must have dominated the Mussolini-Hitler conference on July 19, the day when more than 500 bombers gave Rome its first cascade of destruction.

Logically Mussolini must have demanded the aid of several German divisions and many Luftwaffe airplanes. Logically Hitler must have said no.

Adjustments Required

The third link in such a chain of logic would be an Italian decision to give in—a decision requiring certain international adjustments to make negotiations with the United Nations possible.

For these the foremost would be the departure from office of Fascist leaders and first hints of a disavowal of the party regime.

Both can be read into the proclamations of the King of Italy and Premier Badoglio. For the former declares: "Italy will find again in its institutions the way to the immortal fatherland."

Neither of the proclamations makes a single allusion to Fascism as being among these institutions. Premier Badoglio says: "The ranks must be closed around the King-Emperor, the living embodiment of the fatherland and the example for us all."

Premier Badoglio says his orders are clear and concise. He makes no allusion to his great ally Germany, but says Italy will preserve its faith in the given word. Whose word?

King Commands Military

It may be that of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in their promise to help Italy regain its lost place among free nations if Fascism is uprooted.

In such case the monarchy the people are exhorted to rally round represents the alternative government the Allies demand.

The King has now assumed command of all of Italy's armed forces and has stressed that now is not the time for recriminations. In other words he urges his subjects to look forward—along the road toward defeat.

At this critical stage the reins of administration are placed in the hands of Marshal Badoglio, whose popularity in Italy has been linked with his opposition to Fascism. He says: "The war continues." That is certainly true. And it will continue until first Fascism and then Nazism are crushed.

The Italians have priority on this program of retribution, which for them is very near at hand. The only way they can avoid it is by suing separately for an armistice. Allied terms in response to such an appeal were made known by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Casablanca. It is "unconditional surrender."

Even that is a more attractive proposition than what has been foreshadowed by the pounding of Rome and other Italian cities and the whirlwind capture of Palermo, Capital of Sicily, and all but the northeastern corner of the biggest Mediterranean Island.

There have been accumulating signs of evidence that Hitler's manifold intuitions have stretched the fighting resources of the Reich to the utmost—and beyond it in certain places.

Unable to retain the offensive Hitler is faced with the necessity of cutting losses to the strength of Germany's defensive powers.

Prospective losses that recent history suggests he can the most easily do without in the light of the altered position in the Mediterranean are commitments involved in Italy's continued fighting.

It is therefore premature to assume that militarily speaking the elimination of Mussolini, with all its implications, is more disadvantageous to the Nazis than continuing to bolster the Fascists would be.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Possible Axis Crack

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 26

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared today that the ouster of Premier Mussolini as head of the Italian Government was "a break in the assurance" of the Axis powers and "might be the beginning of a crack internally."

Asserting that she could not speak for the President, she told her press conference that the upheaval in the Italian Government certainly was a surprise to her.

"Everybody feels excited at something which might be the beginning of a crack internally," she said, and added that an internal crack "after all, is a sudden thing."

Allies Warn Against Danger Of Any Let-Up on Germany

Continued from Page 1

ried within itself the seeds of its own destruction.

Peace Feelers Expected

Secretary Hull affirmed that the Allies had had no part in the maneuvers which preceded the ousting of Il Duce, declaring that there was no truth whatever in reports that the United Nations had been in contact weeks ago with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, new Italian Premier.

While officials anticipate early peace feelers from the new Italian regime, Secretary Hull said the question of whether the Allies would deal with King Victor Emmanuel and the House of Savoy, which has acquiesced to 21 years of Fascist rule, had not been discussed in his cinversations with President Roosevelt and the War Department.

The impression prevails here that American policy will be governed primarily by the necessities and opportunities of the military situation, and that the program which most effectively eliminates Italy as a fighting force against the Allies will be followed. Secretary Hull reminded questioners at his press conference that heavy fighting was still under way in Sicily.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, in a statement prepared before Mussolini's resignation was announced, declared that there must be no attempt on the part of military authorities or the State Department to "set up local pricelings or Darlans" in Italy: and denounced any attempt to deal with members of the House of Savoy which, it asserted, had "co-operated loyally with Mussolini in destroying democracy in Italy, smashing working-class organizations and lending sanctity to the Fascist regime."

Restraint on Optimism

In no quarter, however, is there any belief that Italian collapse means German collapse or any disposition to regard the approaching drive toward the heart of Nazi Europe as requiring anything but the greatest preparations and heaviest fighting.

Nevertheless, efforts to knock Italy fully and finally out of the war have immediately been intensified on both the military and psychological fronts, in the full realization of the tremendous effect which the withdrawal of even the weakest Axis partner will have on sagging morale in Germany and Japan.

The first move may take the form of a new ultimatum or offer to the Italian people which would make it possible for them to surrender unconditionally but with dignity to avoid further bloodshed and bombing of Italian cities.

Ahead of Schedule

A central realization in all quarters is that the timetable for the crumbling of the Axis is running ahead of schedule and anticipations. The quick disintegration of Italian resistance in Sicily was unexpected. Now the swift denouement in Rome—the dismissal of Mussolini and the installation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Premier—has taken the Capital by surprise.

The White House had no immediate comment to make, but it was noted here that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to London reports, would address the next sitting of the British Parliament concerning the events in Rome, and it was expected that President Roosevelt would likewise make a public statement shortly.

It is believed that the President and Prime Minister, who joined in the ultimatum to the Italian people 10 days ago, are even now conferring on future plans to hasten the full and fatal breaching of the once-powerful Axis triumvirate of nations.

There was jubilation in high Washington circles because the sudden change of regime in Rome, the first fruits of the Roosevelt-Churchill ultimatum, had apparently caught even the German Propaganda Ministry of Dr. Goebbels by surprise. It was noted that the Hamburger Fremdenblatt went to press last night carrying a warm eulogy of Mussolini on the approach of his sixtieth birthday, in which it was fulsomely declared that "his hard will radiates over the Italian people." Mussolini's will was not radiating very powerfully today.

The swift march of events inside Italy—the riots, the peace pleas, and now the apparent assumption of power by the Italian Army—is regarded in informed quarters here as symptomatic of a stirring and rumbling throughout the Axis satellite nations.

It would not surprise Washington top officials if the repercussions of Italy's action in the Balkans were "terrific" and if attempts to "get out of the war while the getting is good" swept through Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and other Danubian-Balkan countries, posing new difficulties for the local Nazi rulers.

Comment by key officials and Congress Members was scarce, many being absent on vacation. In Detroit where he made a major address, Vice-President Wallace declared: "If the news is true, surely it won't be long now as far as Italy is concerned."

"It's the beginning of the end," Representative Sol Bloom of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared, while Attorney General Francis Biddle commented, "It looks like the first evidence of the internal breaking up of Italy."

Fascist Label Harmful

Washington officials took it for granted that the resignation of Il Duce after his 21 years of rampant Fascist ruling had either been forced by his Axis partner, Adolf Hitler, or was accomplished by an Italian Army-Royalist drive to rid Italy of its greatest liability today—its Fascist label.

It was taken in all quarters, military and civilan, that the threatened defection of Italy is a severe blow to Germany.

If Italy should withdraw from the war, its 12 to 15 divisions garrisoning the Balkans would have to be replaced by the Germans. On the other hand, Germany could concentrate on defending the core of Axis Europe and could withdraw vitally needed divisions from the Italian peninsula to defend the homelands.

It was noted that surrender of Italy would mean surrender of the Italian Fleet, although it has lately been as effective as the celebrated "Swiss Navy" in patrolling the Mediterranean, nevertheless has had always to be included in United Nations Mediterranean strategy. Removal of the Italian Fleet from the hostile list would give the Allies full and complete control of the sea which Mussolini liked to call "Mare Nostrum."

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States Make It Difficult For Minors to Get Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Legislation setting up "liquor curfews" or aimed at curbing juvenile delinquency featured state liquor legislation enacted this year. Florida, Texas, North Carolina, and Arkansas were among the States curbing the sale of liquor after certain hours, while Washington, Michigan, and Arkansas took steps to prohibit sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.

Florida's wartime curfew on liquor sales, closing bars from midnight to 7 a. m. and package stores from 8 p. m. to 7 a. m., was enacted at the request of the Governor and Army and Navy officials.

N. C. Restricts Sales

A feature of Texas' new curfew law is that public consumption of liquor in tavern or bar must cease within 15 minutes after curfew to prevent the stocking up of drinks before sales are closed.

North Carolina prohibited sale of beer and wine between 11:30 p. m. and 7 a. m., with violators subject to fine of at least $50, imprisonment of not less than 30 days, and revocation of license. Oklahoma banned sale of beer after midnight on week days and from 7 a. m. to noon on Sundays. Wisconsin, on the other hand, increased the number of hours liquor may be sold in Milwaukee County taverns.

Of new state laws enacted to help curb juvenile delinquency, Michigan's is the most interesting. Besides making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to minors except on prescription, the Michigan statute, effective Jan. 1, 1944, prohibits sales to persons between 21 and 25 years of age unless they possess identification cards issued by the county clerk. Washington made it a misdemeanor for a minor to enter a place where intoxicating liquors are sold and for a tavern keeper to allow a minor to remain in his establishment.

Arkansas Gets Tough

Arkansas fixed penalties for selling liquor to minors at $100 to $250 for the first offense, and $250 to $500 and imprisonment up to a year for subsequent offenses.

Other legislation dealing with alcoholic beverages includes a Missouri measure giving private citizens power to police law-violating taverns and beer parlors; New York's law prohibiting sale of such beverages to habitual drunkards; Arizona's law banning sale of liquor on credit; Oklahoma's statute banning sale of beverages even with low alcoholic content on dance hall premises; and a second Arizona provision that instruction in the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their effect upon the human system be included in school courses.

More than a dozen States levied additional taxes on alcoholic beverages. Washington has a new "war liquor tax" which adds 10 per cent of the retail selling price on all alcoholic liquors sold by the Liquor Control Board.

Japanese Fishing Find Interests U. S. Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Japanese fishermen have found a most promising fishing ground in the former Dutch island of Celebes and adjacent waters, and marine experts are conducting an elaborate investigation, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

One of Great Triumvirate of American Dams

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior

Shasta Dam Nearing Completion

Nearing completion by the Bureau of Reclamation in California, to regulate the treacherous Sacramento River and provide irrigation and power for war, Shasta Dam soon will take its place in the triumvirate of "tallest and largest" dams in the world—Boulder the tallest, Grand Coulee the most massive, and Shasta taller than Grand Coulee and more massive than Boulder.

Pugh's Visit To Chaplains Begins Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Carrying on the trip begun by Methodist Bishop Adna W. Leonard, killed in an Iceland airplane crash in May, the Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, stated clerk of the Presbyterian Church and new chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, will leave soon to inspect work of Protestant chaplains on war fronts.

"A double purpose lies back of all preparations for this overseas trip," Dr. Pugh announced. "Primarily it is to convey to the Army and Navy servicemen and chaplains overseas the affection and the prayerful concern of their churches in their homeland.

"It is also to obtain an intimate knowledge of the religious life and needs of the men on the various fronts and to bring this information back home as a basis for enlarging and perfecting the service that is already being given to them in every part of the world by the churches of America."

The Commission Dr. Pugh represents certifies Protestant ministers to the Government for service as chaplains. He will be accompanied on his trip by Chaplain George F. Rixey, Deputy Chief of Chaplains of the Army.

12 U. S. Airmen Killed In Bomber Crash Over Cuba

HAVANA, July 26 (AP) — Two American B-25 bombers starting on a patrol yesterday collided in midair 2,000-feet above Cuban Army Headquarters killing 12 American airmen.

The planes were loaded with bombs, and some of the crewmen might have saved their lives by jettisoning the high explosives on the crowded beaches of Army Headquarters, but they tried to make crash landings at sea and the planes blew up.

Completion of Shasta Dam Wins Support of President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

REDDING, Calif.—Shasta Dam is not going to be a war casualty, but is going to be carried on to completion. That is the prospect.

President Roosevelt has told Gov. Earl Warren that priority obstacles are being cleared for various elements in California's great Central Valley Project. Funds have been earmarked in Congress for Shasta Dam, and engineers in charge of the two-river project expect to hurry it toward completion as fast as materials become available.

"Certain features of the project could be completed within a year and others within two years," Governor Warren wrote the President. . . . "I am firmly convinced the completion of the Central Valley Project is so essential to the war effort that I feel it incumbent upon myself as Governor of California to call these matters to your personal attention. I am certain that with your assistance necessary priorities and appropriations can be obtained to make possible the use of this great project in California's endeavor to increase its production of foodstuffs vital to the Nation."

The President wrote in reply, in part: "I fully share your view that this great public work in which we have already invested so much in money, material, and labor, should be brought to completion as soon as feasible. The additional work which is now being authorized will permit the project to make important and reasonably prompt contributions to the war program, and I am hopeful the matter can be considered again at an early date so that still further work may be authorized."

The Central Valley Project when fully operating, it has been estimated, will:

1. Increase California's crop production by more than 1,000,000 tons.
2. Save a 100-car freight train of transcontinental shipping each day.
3. Protect strategic highways, railways, and communication lines from flood.
4. Provide food for the increased population in war and military establishments on the Pacific Coast.

Only about one sixth of the concrete remains to be put in place to complete the gigantic Shasta Dam structure. The final portion of such a task, when all equipment is in place and manpower is familiar with its work, is the easiest.

Another year should see Shasta Dam completed.

First Chaplain Award Goes To Peru, Indiana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—The armed forces presented the first "certificate of award" yesterday to a church whose clergyman has enlisted as a chaplain, in a ceremony at the South Post Chapel, Fort Myer, Virginia, that will be typical of thousands of others before the war is finished.

All churches, seminaries, religious orders or groups whose clergymen are serving as chaplains will be entitled to these certificates as the Government's recognition of the sacrifice involved in contributing to the spiritual aid of the men and women in the forces.

Presented by Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, the first certificate went to the Rev. P. A. Welsh, present Pastor of the St. Charles Borromeo Church, Peru, Indiana, the first parish to which Chaplain William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, was assigned 35 years ago, when he completed his seminary work and from which he entered the Army. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Peru Congregation.

Representatives of the three major religious groups were on hand for the ceremony: Dr. William B. Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains for the Protestant Churches; Dr. David de Sola Pool, Chairman of the Committee of Army and Navy religious activities of the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Rev. Michael J. Ready, General Secretary of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference.

Churches to Be Honored For Chaplains in Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Under a program initiated by the United States War Department, churches of all denominations which have contributed chaplains to the armed forces of the nation shortly will receive certificates of award in recognition of the high value set by the War Department upon the work of the chaplains in the armed services.

Acceptance of this program on behalf of the 13 Christian Science chaplains serving with the United States Army and one chaplain in the Navy was announced by The Christian Science Board of Directors. Questionnaires either have been mailed or are in process of being mailed by the War Department to the chaplains seeking the name of the churches with which they are affiliated and the church addresses to which the awards should be sent.

In addition to the 14 chaplains in the United States armed services, there is one Christian Science chaplain serving with the Australian Army. The certificates apply, however, only to those chaplains in United States military services.

More Chaplains Needed

The program is designed not only as a means of grateful acknowledgement to the churches for releasing one or more of their active members to the armed services, but it is hoped the awards will react favorably upon chaplaincy procurement.

The certificate, as it will be forwarded to the churches, is headed by the inscription: "The Army and Navy of the United States," under which is emblazoned a cross. There follows the wording: "In recognition of the patriotic sacrifices of (name and location of the church) in giving the services of (chaplain's name) that he might serve God and Country as a chaplain in the armed forces of the United States." The signature of William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, is attached.

About 12 by 17 inches in size, the certificates are suitable for framing to be placed in an appropriate spot in the church edifices.

Christian Science Chaplains

Christian Science chaplains to whom questionnaires are being sent are as follows:

Lieut. Ralph R. Bailey, San Diego, Calif.; Capt. Donald T. Bliss, Norwalk, Conn.; Capt. Richard H. Chase, Providence, R. I.; Capt. John L. Dier, Alamosa, Colo.; Lieut. Frank T. Hord, Lexington, Ky.; Capt. Willard W. Janes, Rockford, Ill., Lieut. Kenson Kennedy, Boston; Capt. Forrest L. Noll, Lawrence, Kan.; Capt. Clifford R. Nysewander, Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. Herbert E. Rieke, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Capt. Eugene T. Sealey, Amarillo, Texas; Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, Los Angeles, Calif.; Maj. Irving G. Wickman, Springfield, Mass., all in the Army, and Navy Chaplain Lieut. Norman B. Holmes, Great Lakes, Ill.

They Want Part in Europe's Invasion —Pacific Shipyard Men Pledge Speed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Calif.—A "Second Front on the Home Front" is what the workers at Richmond Shipyard No. 3 of the Kaiser Shipyards call it. When they heard that the Allied forces had landed in Sicily they felt they must have some part in it; that they must express themselves on this momentous and hopeful occasion. Ships are being turned out at an unbelievable rate but these workers wanted to pledge themselves to build more.

As soon as the news reached the Yard a group of eight workmen asked the Labor-Management Committee for its approval of a Yard-wide pledge plan. An appeal from an enthusiastic workman went over the public address system as the day shift ended, and within 10 minutes more than 1,000 names were signed to a message addressed to General Eisenhower. "I want to get in on the invasion. I will do my best to step up production in this shipyard by 20 per cent or more."

George Elliott, Yard 3 Field Engineer, spokesman for the group, said, "When we heard the news we just rushed into this thing, but everyone in the Yard's behind it. Our boys are in Sicily, headed for Berlin and that's what we've been hoping for. The boys are going to have it tougher; we'll work harder than ever."

"Naturally, I'm all for it," said Clay P. Bedford, General Manager of the yards, when he heard about the pledge. "It's one of the most gratifying things that has happened since we laid the keel for our first ship. It shows what kind of people Richmond Shipyard workers really are. It is men like Elliott and his committee who are making headaches for Hitler in the Mediterranean and who are prefabricating headaches for Hitler in the Kaiser Shipyards."

Palestine Dry Fruit Moves Up in Rank

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, July 26—Dehydrated citrus products from Palestine are expected to play an important part in providing vitamins for Allied troops and in the relief of Europe after the war, Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley indicated in the House of Commons recently.

Mr. Stanley disclosed that a "dehydration mission" comprising two food ministry officials and one member of the United States Department of Agriculture, now in Africa, would soon visit Palestine.

The Mission's report to the Food Ministry will help the Colonial Secretary decide on establishment of a dehydration plant in Palestine, where production of concentrated citrus juices has already begun.

Mr. Stanley, who spoke in reply to a member who called attention to distress among Palestine citrus growers and urged installation of a dehydration plant for export purposes, stressed that citrus producers are getting Government assistance. He said the Food Ministry is buying quantities of the concentrated fruit juices being produced in Palestine.

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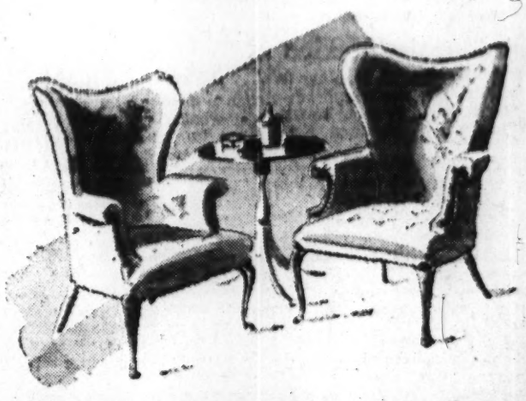
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World Hopes Italian Coup Will End the War Sooner

Reactions from all parts of the world were received today as news of the resignation of Premier Mussolini became the chief topic of conversation.

In capital after capital, comment, official and semi-official, was much the same. There was speculation on the possibility of a separate peace with Italy under the new regime, and optimism that the end of the war may now come sooner than expected.

Sirens Sounded

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 26 (AP)—News of the ouster of Mussolini as chief of Italy's Government made a profound impression July 25 in Argentina, whose population includes an estimated 3,000,000 Italians, and descendants of Italians.

Newspapers sounded sirens to inform the public while the radio and press carried sample accounts of the Rome Radio announcement that King Victor Emmanuel named Pietro Badoglio to succeed Il Duce.

Official Italian circles were silent but followed developments with great interest as they awaited diplomatic information from their own Embassy in Rome.

Effect in Algiers

ALGIERS, July 26 (AP)—Typical of French reaction to the Rome announcements of Benito Mussolini's fall was the comment of one Frenchman that they had "exactly the same tone as Marshal Pétain's proclamation announcing the Armistice," in June, 1940.

Probably the only Frenchmen in Algiers who appeared unexcited was General De Gaulle. His voice betrayed no emotion when a correspondent roused him from sleep with a telephone message and gave him the news.

"Very interesting," was the French leader's only reply.

Moscow Reports

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—The Moscow Radio, always slow to comment on foreign affairs, broadcast only a bare announcement of the Mussolini resignation today.

A Moscow announcer heard by the Soviet monitor read the bulletin at slow dictation speed for provincial papers in the Soviet Union to copy.

Opinions in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, D. F., July 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, informed of Premier Mussolini's resignation, declared jubilantly:

"This is great. The Axis is collapsing and now we can look into the future more smilingly."

Dr. Padilla hastened to telephone a report to President Avila Camacho, who was week-ending in Cuernavaca.

The news brought this comment from former King Carol of Rumania, now living here in exile:

"It is hard to make a prediction, but the most likely development would be Italy's withdrawal from the war, since King Vittorio Emmanuel always was opposed to participation in the war."

Bruno Pierloni, General Secretary in Mexico of the Mazzini Society, anti-Fascist Italian organization, expressed his satisfaction with developments and declared:

"The conviction of all anti-Fascist Italians, I am certain, is that the designation of Marshal Badoglio as Premier signifies the first step toward peace."

'Beginning of End'

OTTAWA, July 26 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said last night that the resignation of Premier Mussolini of Italy, as announced by the Rome Radio, appears to be the beginning of the end of the Fascist regime."

"It is too soon to say what effect Mussolini's dismissal will have on Italy's withdrawal from the war, but it is certainly a step in the right direction," the Prime Minister added.

'Won't Be Long Now'

DETROIT, July 26 (AP)—"It won't be long now for Italy," was Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's comment July 25 when he was informed of the dismissal of Premier Mussolini of Italy.

Mr. Wallace's full statement: "If this news is true, surely it won't be long now as far as Italy is concerned."

Ludwig's Comment

LOS ANGELES, July 26 (AP)—Emil Ludwig, author and lecturer who wrote a biography of Mussolini after a series of interviews with him in 1932, commented last night on the Duce's exodus:

"This is the key to his tragedy: that he aspired military conquest with the help of an unmilitant people. His armaments and threatening speeches in the end drove him into this alliance, without which he would never have been able to challenge Britain and America.

"He knew England's power but had ludicrous ideas about America. He hated the Germans, and said to me once that Europe's history would have been a better one if the Teutons had been beaten by the Romans and not vice-versa."

Badoglio Sets Martial Law In All Italy

Continued from Page 1

creasing force, Marshal Badoglio said "the war continues."

Order to Militia

In addition to his instructions to the people, the new Premier issued a special order of the day stating that the voluntary Fascist militia "is an integral part of the armed forces of the nation and with them, as always, co-operates in the common work and intentions for the defense of the fatherland."

The 250,000 Blackshirts—once Mussolini's private army—are the best equipped group among Italy's military forces of about 2,000,000 men.

[The broadcast did not bring out why Marshal Badoglio considered such a special order necessary, but it may have been a tacit warning to the militiamen that they would remain under his control to the end, despite the withdrawal of Mussolini and the Fascist Ministers. Bern, Switzerland, advices said that Blackshirt militia which heretofore had been guarding the frontier had been replaced by carabinieri.]

Allegiance to Mussolini

The Fascist Militia, when formed in the early 1920s, owed allegiance only to Mussolini. In 1923 it was incorporated into the Army, but still took oath to Il Duce and not to the King, as did the rest of the armed forces. In 1940 the militiamen began taking oath to serve the King as well as the dictator.

Mussolini frequently boasted of the Militia as the strong arm of his revolution and, in a speech June 24 to the Party directorate, asserted that Blackshirts would crush any opposition to his regime.

The Militia now includes Italy's lone armored division.

Guariglia's Opportunity

The Berlin Radio said Marshal Badoglio had appointed Baron Raffaele Guariglia, Italian Ambassador [correct] to Turkey for the last six months, as Foreign Minister in Italy's new Government. The Foreign Ministry was among the portfolios formerly held by Mussolini.

With 30 years experience in diplomacy, Baron Guariglia could have been a go-between in any negotiations for a separate peace during his residence in neutral Ankara.

One Italian political source in London, who cannot be further identified, predicted that Italy would be out of the war against the Allies within a week. Others were not so optimistic.

This source credited the bombing of Rome and related events, particularly the Vatican Radio's denial of Axis propaganda concerning the raid, for the announced "resignation" of Mussolini and his replacement by a veteran soldier who was one of the dictator's critics and a close friend of the King.

Significant Step

Marshal Badoglio's orders placing Italy under siege conditions and stressing that the Fascist Militia is an "integral part" of the King's forces—not political Storm Troops—may be preliminary measures looking toward the utter elimination of the Fascist Party.

The new Premier strictly barred all public meetings and parades, which obviously includes Fascist Party functions. He banned the posting of bills, except in Roman Catholic churches, which presumably will prevent the Fascists from hanging any more of their bombastic slogans and exhortations on Italian walls and fences.

Firearms permits were canceled, thus outlawing Fascist gunmen who had helped Mussolini terrorize political enemies.

The Italian King's choice of Marshal Badoglio to take over instead of some fanatical Fascist like Carlo Scorza—who had lately led the frantic attempts to bolster Italian morale—strengthened the conviction that the monarch was determined to end fascism as a peace necessity.

Hitler's army, however, remained an unknown factor in determining the King's next movement as German forces have virtually dominated Italy since their arrival at Il Duce's call for reinforcements.

Hitler was now faced with the choice of taking over Italy completely to keep her in hand or withdrawing to the Brenner Pass and tightening the boundaries of his "European Fortress."

Previous estimates of Hitler's strength in Italy pointed up the latter as his most possible choice. Doubt has been expressed that German forces presently in Italy are strong enough to defend the country without Italian support, and railway lines linking Germany with Italy have been so shattered by Allied air attacks that immediate heavy reinforcements were considered hardly possible.

Silence Campaign

Truer Than Italians Thought

The Fascists have had a hush drive, too. In North Africa they made use of pictures of British soldiers, depicted as listening to Italian conversations. The poster shown here bears the phrase: "The enemy is listening. Silence." It was picked up in Cyrenaica by Edmund Stevens, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, while he was covering the advance of Montgomery's Eighth Army from El Alamein to Tripoli.

Was Duce's Fall the Deed of Italians?

Continued from Page 1

have decided, then, to shift to an older, tested loyalty—the loyalty to King and country.

If the Nazis decided in this way to make it appear that Italians are now fighting to save their country from an invader, there are no lengths to which they would not go. They might well have forced the King and Marshal Badoglio to sign yesterday's proclamations.

Certainly the first act under the name of Marshal Badoglio today was an order banning any revolt or demonstration by the Italian people which was so detailed and thorough that it shows a close acquaintance with Gestapo methods, if it was not directly conceived by the Gestapo itself.

King Bans Recrimination

Moreover, it remains to be explained why the proclamations of Marshal Badoglio and the King treated Mussolini with respect, said nothing about any overthrow of the idea and spirit of Fascism beyond the failure to mention it or radiocast the Fascist hymn, the Giovanezza. And it scarcely looks like a revolt against Fascism where the King specifically says: "No recrimination must be made. . . ."

No recrimination against Fascism?

If Germany is back of the revolt, and resistance continues, there is no great cause for rejoicing beyond the matter of Mussolini's personal downfall. If not, then it can definitely be said that the Axis is broken, the second front is working, and that Flying Fortress crews out of North Italy will soon be over Eastern Germany completing the work of their colleagues operating out of Britain on the west.

How Strong Is King?

In the latter event, there is cause for great rejoicing from the military point of view. There is also cause for opening up the question of whether Marshal Badoglio, the King, and the various other semi-Fascist groups will be able to save their own positions, and retain something of the authoritarian system which they have supported and served in Italy, by negotiating with the State Department and the British Foreign Office.

On the basis of present incomplete news reports, however, there is enough evidence on both sides to cause one to hesitate between the two conclusions.

The circumstances of the announcements from Rome and Berlin would seem to indicate that the Germans were caught unprepared. According to a telephoned report to the New York Times from Berne, as yet unconfirmed by any other source, a voice on the Rome Radio is supposed to have said, in announcing the Badoglio and Victor Emmanuel proclamations, "With the fall of Mussolini and his band, Italy has taken the first step toward peace. Finished is the shame of Fascism. Viva la pace! Viva il Rey! [Long live peace! Long live the King!]."

Also, the fact that the German Radio waited five hours, jamming all British radiocasts into Germany in the German language, before announcing somewhat lamely that Mussolini's resignation was due to "a health condition" and that he "fell ill recently," certainly looked like surprise in Berlin.

There is another unconfirmed report from Berne which has some plausibility, Mussolini, it is said, reported to a war council, including the Cabinet, Sunday morning that Hitler had demanded the abandonment of all Italy up to a line across the peninsular south of Florence and north of Rome. In addition, Italian troops were to fight rearguard actions all the way from Sicily to this new line, while the Germans were withdrawn in safety and allowed to prepare a stand on the new line. The Cabinet is supposed to have rejected such great sacrifice on the part of Italy, despite Mussolini's plea for acceptance, and to have put the issue up to the King who thereupon asked for Mussolini's resignation.

These reports would appear to support the conclusion that the Germans were no longer in control of the situation.

Under German Control

On the other hand, there is reason to doubt that the King had the power to make so historic a decision as to defy the German distatorship in Italy. His activities and his household were under close German surveillance.

Marshal Badoglio, also, has been in retirement since shortly after the Greek fiasco, and while he had a large and loyal following in the Officers Corps and the General Staff, yet it is equally true that the Germans had their own men on the Italian General Staff. Marshal Badoglio's enmity toward the Germans is well known to them, and any move of his could hardly come as a complete surprise.

As for Vatican diplomacy, the Germans have all along been well aware that it has been negotiating for just the sort of conservative Italian government which appears to have emerged today.

Shortening of Lines

The Germans may have had trouble at the front lines both in Russia and Sicily, but it scarcely seems possible that their efficient secret police and political techniques of control behind the lines had crumbled to the point where they were helpless before a group of elderly men in a highly disorganized country which is still occupied by German troops.

If the Italians are acting on their own, then it seems most likely that the Germans have simply abandoned them, while shortening their military lines to North Italy.

A concrete answer will shortly be provided by the movements of German troops.

Meanwhile, the issue of greatest importance to Italy, in the event of German withdrawal, is what brand of unconditional surrender the United Nations will exact, and whether the Badoglio-Vatican-House of Savoy combination will be left in substantial control of Italy and in a position to keep the underground anti-Fascist, Socialist, and Communist organizations from gaining a public hearing.

The anti-Fascist leaders in the United States have charged that this would perpetuate Fascism, or a large measure of it, under another name, and that a Badoglio regime would not give the people a real chance to hear the liberal elements in Italy. It remains to be seen what the State Department and the Foreign Office will do to answer this doubt.

Fascism's Birthplace Reported as Burned

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, July 26

An unconfirmed report reaching Bern from Italy today said that the birthplace of Fascism in Milan had been burned along with the building of the Fascist newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, there.

Italian commissioners of public safety at Chiasso and other frontier cities were reported ordered by military authorities to remove all Fascist insignia. Travelers from Italy also were ordered to take off party buttons.

A trainload of Italian workmen from Germany arrived at Chiasso and demonstrated "joyfully" when they heard the news of Mussolini's fall. They removed party emblems. Army regular troops were said to have occupied barracks of the Fascist Militia.

Removal of Wounded From Japan Urged

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Removal of American sick and wounded war prisoners captured in the Philippines to Russia through intercession of the Soviet Government with Japan was urged upon President Roosevelt yesterday in a telegram from the Maywood-Battan Clan.

The 100 members of the Clan, representing families of men attached to the 192d Tank Battalion, which was composed of Maywood men, instructed their President, Lieut. John Peterson of the Maywood Police Department, to telegraph the appeal to Mr. Roosevelt. The telegram was a repeat of an unanswered letter sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull a month ago.

Pointing out reports of American fatalities in Japanese prison camps are increasing, the telegram asked the President: " . . . Are you in a position through diplomatic channels to intercede by having all sick and ailing prisoners interned in Russia or hospitalized under a strict accounting to the Japanese?"

Film of 'One World' To Be in 9 Tongues

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—The motion-picture version of Wendell Willkie's book, "One World," will be produced in nine languages, according to 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation.

The picture will be soundtracked in English, Russian, Chinese, Turkish, Arabic, Spanish, German, Italian, and French.

It is planned to show the picture in Axis countries and those dominated by the Axis as soon as they are occupied by Allied forces, the company said.

New York Italians Hail Fall of Mussolini

Continued from Page 1

dicated in the face of irresistible allied strength and a new government was set up in Berlin to open the way for peace negotiations.

The July 25 denouement in Rome was seen as a possible repetition of this, and it was declared that history again would repeat itself in Berlin, although the unquestionably formidable Wehrmacht makes the gulf now seem a wide one to cross. Thus, the consensus was that, while Hitler and his captains have their backs against the wall, fighting for their very lives and the wealth they have taken from subjugated peoples, they will stop at no end to carry on the battle. The end, however, is not so far away as it was yesteryear, it was believed, and comment that was authorized was along this line.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia continued last night his short-wave radiocasts to the Italian people in their own language and voiced the view in highest quarters here when he declared the American people would not be deceived by the substitution of Marshal Badoglio for Mussolini "unless it was accompanied by an actual rejection of Fascism."

"What we would like to know," he said, "is whether the Fascist Government will continue with Hitler and the Nazis. If it does, America will continue to make war."

King Held Responsible

The Mayor declared that King Victor Emmanuel, III, would be held personally responsible if Hitler continued to get aid from the factories and industries in Northern Italy. Warning the Italian people that continuation of the war would mean the complete downfall of Italy, he called upon them to end hostilities to save Italy from sharing "the misery, the defeat, the same as Germany."

"People of Italy, the decision is in your hands," he pleaded. "Eliminate the Fascist Government. When we say that, we mean the complete elimination of the Fascist philosophy.

"The Italian people must make this decision. As for us, we are at war against all those who continue to support the war begun by Hitler and Mussolini, and we will continue this war until Fascism and Naism are destroyed."

In a statement issued later, the Mayor said he anticipated "the complete capitulation of Italy within the next few days."

"Of course, to me it is a source of great satisfaction that Mussolini has finally been discredited," he continued. "He will go down in history as the betrayer of Italy.

"In so far as Italy is concerned, she is out of the war. We must now prepare to meet the situation, as the Nazis will consolidate their lines."

Cooper Union, scene of many stirring meetings in the democratic tradition, echoed to this theme again yesterday when an assemblage of 1,600 Italian-Americans coincided with announcement of the news from Rome. The word came in the midst of urgency by speakers that the people of the homeland discard Fascism and save their nation by surrendering to the Allies. Many of the older men and women in the crowd shed tears when the rejoicing was climaxed by the singing of the militant Garibaldi Hymn bringing on new patriotic fervor that made the auditorium throb with sound for 15 minutes.

Representative Vito Marcontonio, who had interrupted the program of speaking to relay the collapse of the Il Duce leadership, declared that "neither the people of other United Nations or Americans will accept any compromise short of unconditional surrender."

"That means no dictator and no king," he declared.

Tempering the enthusiasm of the crowds came a warning from Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Foreign Minister of Italy and a leader of the anti-Fascists in this country.

"But what matters is Badoglio," he said. "We may begin to hope that Badoglio is not a victim of a fraud only if he does at once the following things:

"Immediately dissolve the Fascist Party, disbands the criminal gang known as the Black Shirt Army, immediately liberates political prisoners who are my friends, and were deported to the islands.

"If nothing of this kind is done, we may be entitled to be most suspicious."

Ousting Applauded

Il Progresso, Italian-language newspaper, in an editorial today, hailed the ousting of Mussolini as "the logical and inevitable consequence of his betrayal of the Italian people."

"The alliance with Germany which he forced upon the helpless Italian people was unnatural and contrary to the historic relationship of these two peoples," it says. "The Italian nation has for centuries been oppressed by the Germanic people and has harbored an undying resentment against them.

"On the other hand, their feeling for America, for America's freedom and democracy and the opportunity it offered to Italian immigrants throughout many decades, has been one of profound appreciation and friendship."

Similar warnings were voiced by other well-informed Italian-Americans, who were apprehensive that "another Darlan" had been substituted for Mussolini. Not since the march on Rome has Marshal Badoglio uttered a democratic sentiment or refused to accept the highest honors of Fascism, it was declared.

Soldier Composer To Lead Symphony

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Hugo Wiesgall of Baltimore, Md., conductor and composer who is with the United States Army in Britain, will conduct the BBC Symphony Orchestra on July 29 at the Royal Albert Hall in the premier presentation of his overture "American Comedy—1943."

The overture is to be featured with music by other United States composers and will be broadcast by BBC by shortwave to the United States at 7 p. m. (1 p. m., EWT).

Sergeant Wiesgall, who has conducted the Baltimore String Symphony, The Alliance Symphony Orchestra (and the New York Chamber Opera Guild Orchestra, composed his overture since his enlistment in May, 1942. He attended Curtis Institute at Philadelphia, Harvard University, and Johns Hopkins University.

Eight American Broadcasters Abroad Face Treason Charges

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Eight Americans, including two women, who have broadcast regularly from Germany and Italy in behalf of the Axis war effort, were indicted today for treason, and attorney General Biddle said they would be brought to trial when caught.

The indictments, involving a charge which carried the capital penalty, were returned before Federal District Judge James W. Morris in the District of Columbia as the culmination of many months of preparation by the Justice Department.

The indictments are similar, each alleging that the defendant named aided this country's enemies by repeated broadcasts designed "to persuade citizens of the United States to decline to support the United States in the conduct of the war."

Seven of those charged have been broadcasting from Germany, one from Italy. Six are native Americans, the other two are naturalized Americans of German birth.

Pound and Best Included

The defendants, with a summary of their backgrounds as outlined by the Justice Department, are:

Ezra Pound, a native of Hailey, Idaho, educated in the East and a former resident of New York City; a poet and writer who has lived in England, France and Italy since 1911; only one of the group who broadcasts from Italy.

Robert H. Best, a native of Sumter, S. C., former United States army officer and long a correspondent for American interests in Europe.

Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, where he was fired from a high school teaching position after organizing a Brown Shirt group among students; a former Army officer; worked as a translator and free lance writer in Germany beginning in 1933; described as the Nazi's American counterpart of "Lord Haw-Haw."

Douglas Chandler, a native of Chicago who was reared in Boston; served in the United States Navy; worked as a reporter in Baltimore; entered the advertising and later the brokerage business in New York; has been in Europe since 1930; broadcast from Germany as "Paul Revere."

Ex-Actor Aids Nazis

Edward Leo Delaney, born in Olney, Ill.; for many years a bit player in stock companies, motion pictures and musical comedies; went to Europe in 1939; known on the Nazi radio as "E. D. Ward" before his broadcasts were stopped in June, 1942.

Constance Drexel, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, who acquired citizenship through her father's naturalization when she was four years old; grew up in Roslindale, Mass., worked as a reporter in Boston, went to Europe as a correspondent in 1915, later working for newspapers in this country; worked on a WPA writer's project in Philadelphia, which she claims as her home.

Jane Anderson, born at Atlanta, went to New York City at the age of 16 and then to London, where she worked as a reporter; was saved from execution by the intercession of the United States' State Department after being arrested as a spy by the Spanish Loyalists; her Nazi broadcasts ceased in April, 1942.

Max Otto Koischwitz, a native of Germany who was educated there and in France; went to New York in 1925, taught German at Columbia University, transferred to the Hunter College Faculty in 1931 and became a citizen through naturalization in 1935; he is known as "O. K." on Nazi broadcasts.

Means to Put Them on Trial

Mr. Biddle said of the indictments:

"This action of the Grand Jury reaffirms the fact that the United States will not tolerate traitors either at home or abroad. It is our intention when we can to apprehend these defendants and bring them to trial before a jury of their fellow citizens, whom they are charged with betraying.

"It should be clearly understood that these indictments are based not only on the content of the propaganda statements—the lies and falsifications which they uttered—but also on the simple fact that these people have freely elected, at a time when their country is at war, to devote their services to the cause of the enemies of the United States. They have betrayed the first and foremost sacred obligation of American citizenship.

The indictments allege acceptance of employment with enemy governments to prepare and broadcast statements intended to weaken American morale and to dissuade Americans from making war on the Axis Powers, to destroy the faith of Americans in their government and allied governments, and otherwise to impede and obstruct the military operation of the United States and its Allies.

The themes followed by defendants, the indictments said, were along the general Axis propaganda lines, including denunciation of Communism and Jews, criticism of the American war effort and praise for the methods of Germany and Italy.

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Britain Readjusts Plans To Fit Italian Shake-Up

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 26—Intense activity today in Downing Street, Westminster and Whitehall denote the measure of the tremendous repercussions set up by the ousting of Premier Mussolini.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the Cabinet have been hard at work since last night's sensational announcement from Rome.

With only a brief interval for sleep, they have been engaged in readjusting war plans, considering the vast political implications of the end of Il Duce and Fascism and the impending breakup of the Axis.

An early end to Italy's part in the war is generally expected here, despite Premier Pietro Badoglio's rallying cry to Italians that the "war goes on." Chief questions here are, how will Italy go out? Is the British Government going to stand by its original demand that Italy's surrender be unconditional?

Or is there going to be another arrangement like that with Admiral Darlan in North Africa? Are the United Nations going to stage an auspicious dress rehearsal of final settling up with Germany and Japan?

Era of Bombastic Threats

A great decision not only affecting the course of the war, but also with profound bearing on the future of Europe and humanity is now to be taken.

The British people are finding it hard at first to believe that the "Musso era" is over. That era has represented two decades of constant bombastic threat to Britain and its Empire.

Though the British people have never felt hatred for the Italians as such, Premier Mussolini and the Fascists have been Britain's enemy No. 1 if shouting about "mare nostrum" meant anything. For the Mediterranean, which the Italians claimed as theirs, was athwart the very lifeline of the British Empire.

Prime Minister Churchill, as usual, just about sums up the British attitude regarding Mussolini and the Italan people. For Mussolini there is utter contempt expressed by Mr. Churchill in such terms as "jackal," "pinchback Caesar," "Italian Quisling," and "utensil of Hitler."

Sympathy for People

But to the Italian people Mr. Churchill has offered friendliness and recuperation if they will throw off the Fascist yoke. And the British people have felt for the Italians a mixture of sorrow and a paternal kind of sympathy dating back to the days when in 1864 London gave a great ovation to Italy's Garibaldi who was seeking British support for freedom of movement in Italy.

America's freedom of movement was under way at that same time, and the British are well aware of numerous strong ties, both material and sentimental, which bind the American and Italian peoples.

But many thinking persons in Britain today are deeply concerned that the United Nations shall not take a false step at this critical juncture on account of sentiment, a temptation to try short cuts to victory or for other reasons.

There was considerable section of British opinion which did not like the implications when the Casablanca demand of unconditional surrender was changed to the recent Churchill-Roosevelt appeal for honorable capitulation.

Compromise Criticized

There is a powerful section of opinion in Britain, especially among Left Wing thinkers, who are in line with view of the allied governments now in Britain. This view is that the United Nations tried compromise methods in North Africa and have reaped trouble.

They see Africa as a red-light warning which United Nations leaders must need if the whole future of the world is not to be prejudiced before final peace discussions begin.

This section of opinion therefore demands that sentimental and seemingly easier roads to end hostilities be sternly shunned and that Italy be forced into unconditional surrender with nothing less than an appreciable period of government by the United Nations to teach the Italians the lesson which they are held to have so fully earned.

Time for Decisions

It is argued that the United Nations are only storing up for themselves trouble by an attempt to sidestep a decision on great and far-reaching issues.

For instance, it is being stressed in Left Wing quarters here that there is danger in the AMGOT organizatfon which is taking over control in Sicily. For AMGOT leaves out the Russians, and if the Russians do not have a say in the treatment of Italy, then they are more likely to speed up their own unilateral plans for the Poles and Germans in East Europe, according to some observers here.

Mr. Churchill, it is recognized, finds it increasingly easy to see eye to eye with American policy. From one viewpoint this is taken as a hopeful augury for future Anglo - American co-operation. From another viewpoint, it is seen as tending to divert Britain from the realistic policy incumbent on those, like the British, who live on the doorstep of continental Europe and are going to have to police enemy territory and perhaps be the chief guarantor of Western Europe.

John S. McCarrens

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26 (AP)—John S. McCarrens, General Manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer who was shot in his office last Thursday by a newspaper man who sought financial aid in starting a new Cleveland paper, passed on Saturday. The gunman killed himself immediately after the shooting.

The publisher had twice been President of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association and an A. N. P. A. director.

The slayer was Herbert L. Kozbrak, formerly affiliated with Hungarian and German language newspapers here and general manager of the now defunct Consolidated Press and Printing Company.

First All-Coast Guard Air Squadron Fighting

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Navy said today that the first patrol bomber squadron manned entirely by Coast Guard personnel and assigned to overseas duty is now in operation.

The commanding officer is Lieut. Commander D. B. McDiarmid, Port Angeles, Wash. The executive officer is Lieut. Commander William H. Snyder of Syracuse, N. Y.

Nothing Like Being Ready

United States Coast Guard

Coast Guardsmen Don Gas Masks

It's a good thing to know how to put on a gas mask and to do it in the shortest possible time and under all kinds of circumstances. These men on a Coast Guard cutter are racing for their battle stations and adjusting their gas masks as they do so, all a part of their training to meet any possible tricks the enemy may produce, such as gas bombs or shells.

Pacific Servicemen Lag on Peace Views

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

AT AN AMERICAN BASE IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC—The average serviceman out here on the tropical islands of the Pacific has little opportunity or inclination for clarifying his views on the main objectives of the war.

All he thinks about as a rule is finishing up the war and going home to family, farm or shop. His experience has certainly broadened. Many of the boys at this base have been to New Zealand which, they say, is a grand place. But then they add—if New Zealand were changed a little and revised a bit, it would be "almost as good as back home." Home is where the thoughts of all but a small minority are firmly tied.

No doubt the South Sea Islands are not conducive to constructive thinking. About all that they foster is an intense desire to get out as quickly as possible—to get the war over with and go home. For the most part there are no stores, no streets—usually nothing but tents, with living conditions that test the patience of the most adjustable of them.

Shrinking Distances

One thing the boys are beginning to realize is that distances are becoming measurably shorter. If the campaign were to spread today to Afghanistan or Manchuria most of these boys would merely say: "Here we go again," knowing at once that the United States could not keep out of it for long.

To that extent there is some move toward international thinking. But when it comes to political views and ideals, the most visible trend is straight, outright nationalism. The reason is no doubt partly that it takes time for the average boy to adjust nimself to such entirely foreign conditions as confront him here.

The servicemen need time to digest the situation, to allow for certain reactions to set in, and opinions to form. Probably after they have returned home and thought over all their experiences, their thought will take a more constructive turn. What they would say if asked to vote on a league of nations today is beyond my guess.

They certainly have developed a wholesome appreciation for the Russian fighters. But probably it goes little farther than a kinship between two crowds who are good tough fighters. If one asked them what is the significance of having the Comintern disbanded, they would probably not know what it was all about.

Men Apart From World

After all, they receive no newspapers out here and could not keep abreast of events if they would. Their reading is limited to a few antiquated magazines that seep through, or else they consume carloads of pulps and dime thrillers. The bulk of them, therefore, are likely to return at the end of the war to find themselves caught up in vast economic and political changes which they will not be able adequately to comprehend.

Here and there, however, are individuals or groups that grapple with more serious problems. These are worth some special attention inasmuch as they are the possible leaders of the future.

One such group consists of enlisted sailors, who frequently sit in their common tent home and thrash out the problems of the future. A general summation of their views is that Germany and Japan should be broken militarily, but not economically. They believe in a restored League of Nations and an international police force, including Germans, Italians and Japanese.

They think that no radically new international system is workable now because of the difficulty of educating the people to accept it. Federation, they say, must come by evolution.

The leader of this group is a third class petty officer and former college professor, who was once a strong adherent of isolationism and a staunch supporter of Charles A. Lindberg and Senator Burton K. Wheeler. Now, however, like all members of the group, he has swung over to internationalism.

Another small group is eager to cement the ties between the United States, Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of joint control of the Pacific. Another would give Russia control over all Asia to offset the power of Japan.

But for the boys in general there is little thought of the future. They are learning new things and new peoples. They have talked with, and done business with Englishmen, Frenchmen, Polynesians and Melanesians, Indians, Chinese and some Japanese, and they have discovered that the United States plays a considerable part in the destinies of these peoples.

Farm hands from the Middle West are seeing for the first time the commercial and political links which bind colonies to the mother country and which interweave the relations of peoples of all races.

Auto mechanics from the East are seeing aggression at work in the Pacific and are coming to know the consequent threat to world security. Thousands of American boys are hearing London referred to as "home" by Aussies and New Zealanders who had never visited England, and are vaugely beginning to realize the meaning of empire ties. All the boys are, so to speak, sitting at the ringside watching these world movements. Their ideas on the subject are, so far, incoherent. What shape they will take as time goes on remains to be seen.

Why They Fight

The United States is sending its young men by the million to join in the great world struggle. But is it making sure that these men know why they are fighting or what they may expect to accomplish by the hardships and sacrifices they are called upon to make?

Inquiries made by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor on various war fronts in conversation with large numbers of young men in service indicate that few have definite ideas as to the motives behind the war effort.

The present article is the fourth of several on this subject from the war fronts.

30 Indicted for Conspiracy In Soft Coal 'Wildcat' Strikes

PITTSBURGH, July 26 (AP)—A Federal grand jury investigating recent unauthorized strikes in the soft coal fields of Southwestern Pennsylvania today indicted 30 persons, charging conspiracy to prevent production of coal in violation of the law.

The indictments were the first since enactment of the Conally-Smith Antistrike Law on June 25.

The indictments charged defendants specifically with "combining, interruptions with the operations" of mines operated by the Government.

The indictment said those named "well knew" that the mines were in possession of the United States and that continuous operation was necessary "for successful prosecution of the war."

Fine or Prison Term

Conviction carries a fine up to $5,000 or imprisonment for one year.

Special Assistant Attorney General Henry Schweinhaut, assigned from Washington to aid the prosecution, said the defendants included 19 officers of United Mine Worker locals and 11 members. Four local presidents were named.

The grand jury investigation, called July 14, followed continued work stoppages among captive coal mines operated by steel corporations after the United Mine Workers' Policy Committee and John L. Lewis, President, had ordered the men to return to work.

At the time the grand jury inquiry started more than 12,000 miners were estimated to be idle. All mines returned to normal operation almost simultaneously with the start of the investigation.

Five separate indictments were returned, based on a total of 32 counts. In one indictment, 21 persons were named. The other four indictments named nine persons.

Other Persons Linked

Besides those indicted, the jury linked "divers other persons whose names are unknown" to the alleged conspiracy.

The strike, which sputtered out as the grand jury probe got under way, was the third by the nation's half million miners since May 1. They walked out after failure of contract negotiations in which the chief stumbling block was a demand for portal-to-portal pay.

General work stoppages occurred on May 1, June 1 and June 20. The last of these ostensibly ended June 22, after only two days, when the U. M. W. Policy Committee directed the miners to go back. Approximately 40 per cent of the nation's miners failed to respond immediately to the back-to-work order, but gradually returned to the pits over a 17-day period.

Netherlands Stamp By U.S. on Sale Aug. 24

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 26

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced today that a new five-cent stamp honoring the Netherlands, the fifth in a series of 12 commemorating the resistance of countries overrun by the Axis, will go on sale in Washington Aug. 24.

The Netherlands flag, in red, white and blue, will be the central subject of the stamp.

Design of White House

The design of the White House is said to have been modeled on that of the Duke of Leinster's palace in Dublin.

Badoglio Foe Of Naziism, Loyal to King

By the Associated Press

Field Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's new Prime Minister, has long been known for his anti-German attitude which made him suspect by Mussolini's henchmen.

Long a close personal friend of King Victor Emmanuel III, the venerable Marshal has for the most part held aloof from politics, and on Dec. 6, 1940, resigned as Chief of Staff of the Italian Army. Eleven days after his resignation, which was quickly accepted by Mussolini, German troops poured across the border into Italy proper.

Since that time he has been a man of mystery. Reports drifting to the outside world however had him under arrest by the Mussolini regime and one of the leaders of a movement to obtain a separate peace for Italy.

The Marshal's friendship with the King dates back to the time of Italy's participation in World War I in which his outstanding achievement was the taking of Sabotino Mountain. For this the King made him the Marquis of Sabotino.

Since that time the friendship between the two men has grown and even after his resignation from the General Staff the Marshal was frequently called into conference by the King.

In June of last year Marshal Badoglio wrote a letter to the King complaining bitterly of the subordination of the Italian General Staff to the German command. The German practice in Africa and Sicily of leaving Italian troops to fight hopeless rearguard actions while the Germans seized all available transport and fled is not expected to have increased the Marshal's liking for the Germans.

His military career has been marked by ruthlessness in dealing with opponents, particularly in the Ethiopian campaign in which marauders were brought before military tribunals and later executed en masse by machine-gun fire. His hard-bitten tactics may shortly become evident if his Government is seriously opposed by the Blackshirts.

At one time he held an honorary membership in the Fascist Party as a result of his Ethiopian conquest but he was never accepted into the party's inner circle.

It is believed that only his enormous prestige with the King and his popular following among the people and the Army stayed the hand of Mussolini's government in dealing seriously with him.

Marshal Badoglio was, however, made the "goat" of Mussolini's failure in Greece in 1940.

His military fortunes sank deep in the snow of the Albanian winter front as the gallant little Greek army smashed the mechanized invasion of its homeland and scored a series of brilliant victories over an enemy four times larger numerically. Marshal Badoglio flopped badly and none of his successors fared any better until Hitler intervened.

Marshal Badoglio's blindness as to the effective use of airpower—at a time when the Italian air force boasted 100 times as many modern warplanes as the Greeks—enabled the Greek generals to mobilize and reinforce a front by a few long, narrow mountain roads and a couple of rail lines after the invasion had already started.

Weekly Industrial Wages Seen Topping Living Costs

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Average weekly earnings of most industrial workers in the United States have been rising faster than living costs, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said today.

Analyzing earnings records compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Chamber found little basis for organized labor's ultimatum for either higher wages or lower prices, presented to President Roosevelt last week.

The Chamber admitted, however, that factory workers outside war industries and the professional and other white collar classes not covered by the Labor Department's statistics have been hard hit by the rising cost of living.

For the benefit of these groups especially, President Roosevelt and his economic planners are now searching around for new ways to keep down the cost of living. In the offing are: Continuation of price roll-backs to put the cost of living back where it was in September, 1943; buying and reselling through the War Food Administration of certain crops, such as is done on a large scale in Great Britain; and production subsidies on a few items, especially milk.

The Chamber of Commerce warning that steadily increasing purchasing power "is as much responsible for the upward inflationary cycle as advancing prices" came as the Office of War Information issued a new warning on the dangers of inflation.

Using the dire postwar effects of inflation in World War I as a warning, the OWI attributed much of the economic difficulty of the 1920's and 1930's to the failure to control inflation during the war. Farmers, it said, were the hardest hit victims of the postwar recession but the average worker earnings in manufacturing also dropped from $1,464 a year in 1920 to $882 in 1921. After-effects of wartime inflation were felt far longer than was generally supposed, the OWI declared.

In this war, the National War Labor Board claims to have succeeded generally in holding wage levels at the Sept. 15, 1942 level and now the OPA is in the process of bringing cost of living back to that level.

When organized labor contends that living costs have gone up faster than wages, it talks about hourly wage rates, but when the Chamber of Commerce warns against inflation from increasing wages, it refers to weekl yrates.

Overtime pay, at time and a half, swells weekly pay checks even when hourly rates stay the same.

Labor unions base their demands for increased wages on hourly rates, contending that the extra pay from overtime is non-inflationary because it increases output.

The Chamber of Commerce study said that even average hourly earnings of industrial workers have increased a little faster than all costs of living, although somewhat less than food costs in recent months.

"Comparisons of the trend of average weekly earnings and costs of living of workers in all manufacturing industries from September, 1942 to May, 1943, fail to furnish ground for higher wage demands," the Chamber concluded. "Average weekly earnings increased by 14 per cent, while costs of living went up only 6.2 per cent. Food costs alone, which account for from 20 to 30 per cent of total expenditures of average families with small incomes, increased by 13 per cent. Average hourly earnings increased by 7 per cent, which is slightly more than all costs of living but less than the advance in food costs alone.

The Chamber admitted that "varying conclusions" could be drawn from the labor statistics figures.

These is talk that President Roosevelt may go on the air soon to give his own version of the figures and the danger of inflation.

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THIRD FLOOR

The Home Forum

Forgiving and Forgetting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO HAS NOT, at some period of his life, struggled to forgive and forget, or at any rate to make excuses for some injustice or unkindness, only to find this a formidable task? And who has not, at moments, hesitated when repeating those words of the prayer taught by the Master (Matthew 6:12), **"Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors,"** knowing in his heart how little forgiveness he has meted out to others?

No one can honestly condone deceit or cruelty, or any evil way. The lapse of time may dim the memory of such wrongs, but can it always be said truthfully that they have been entirely forgotten? How, then, can these unhappy mental scars, seemingly so inescapable in human experience, be removed?

On page 311 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: **"God is Mind: all that Mind, God, is, or hath made, is good, and He made all. Hence evil is not made and is not real."** Understanding the spiritual fact that God is All, and therefore evil is nonexistent, the Christian Scientist who thinks he has been wronged, looks upon the situation from a viewpoint entirely different from the one he might have taken before hearing of the healing and redemptive power of Christian Science. He now refuses to give reality to the deluding appearances of evil, whether expressed as animosity or some other phase of the carnal mind. He knows instead that man, made in the image and likeness of God, as the Bible declares, can express, in reality, only the good and perfect qualities inherent in His creator, the one and only Mind.

* * *

Faithfully refusing to admit as true the wrong picture of man presented by the material senses, and rejoicing in the natural goodness of all God's children, he finds that he can truly forget and forgive any injury done him. He also finds that as he refuses to believe in evil, it begins to disappear from his experience. Students of Christian Science have found that this healing thought of man's perfection, when held to even in the face of great provocation, always results in the lessening of the disturbance and often in a complete change of attitude on the part of the one formerly regarded as an enemy. For, as we read on page 380 of Science and Health, **"Truth is always the victor."**

Many years ago the writer heard a Christian Scientist say, in substance: "All that is required of anyone in order to forget an injury is for him to gain, through his study of Christian Science, a correct view of the individual who has wronged him, instead of his present false concept of him. Then he will find he is free from his sense of injury. And all that anyone need do in order to forgive another is to love the individual with that unselfed love which sees man as the unmarred image of the one perfect Father. Then he will find he has forgiven his friend!" Though only a beginner in the study of Christian Science at the time, the writer has always remembered these words and, as she has progressed in her study, she has become convinced that there is no other method whereby we can truly forgive and forget.

* * *

Christian Science also teaches that we must learn to forgive ourselves. The dark shadows of sins and mistakes which may have seemed part of our past experience have now to be vigorously repudiated as no part of our true selves, the pure and obedient children of God. On page 8 of "Unity of Good" by Mrs. Eddy we read these comforting words: **"All that is beautiful and good in your individual consciousness is permanent. That which is not so is illusive and fading."**

Surely it is more blessed and happifying to forgive ourselves and others, in the way pointed out in Christian Science, than to hug ancient grudges or to sit uselessly brooding over past mistakes. Paul wrote (Philippians 3:13, 14), **"Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."**

We learn in Christian Science that heaven is not a place but a state of divine consciousness, in which sorrow, sickness, sin, regret, and past misunderstandings are blotted out in the glorious recognition of man's eternal oneness with His creator, our tender Father-Mother God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Good-by

We who have known
in former day
with other hearts
a stormier way—
the wrung cry
and blind embrace—
now no touch
no word let fly
in this last place,
nothing declare
across quiet air.
For many and many
a moon may pass
from many a night,
moon upon moon
in mute white flight,
before you again
come through wet grass
to stand
just here.

It is at once too soon
and late; too dark and clear.

So go. Like this—
as though you but went
to see if the evening's rain
were spent.

DORIS PEEL

Jane Welsh Carlyle
from a painting by Gambardella in 1843

The Christian Science Monitor

The Classic Stage In Modern Terms

RADIO AT ITS BEST is an instrument which can handle ambitious themes and serve any depth or flight in a natural manner. It lends itself to an absolute purity of style in time and space. But it has its limitations: we cannot see the actor or the action: these have to be described to the ear. On the other hand, the stage in its modern turbidity has lost design in themes of a local and temporal character. Virtues inherited from the Greeks have well nigh disappeared. Their stage was comparatively bare and entirely subject to the lines of the play and the actors. An actor was encouraged to range the broadest domain, his audience keenly responsive to the adventure. There was no playing down: the work represented the best the race could achieve through the artist. Happily, there are signs in our own day to warrant the belief that a classic stage in modern terms is about to be developed through author and audience alike. There are only a few steps so far, but they seem fairly certain. Given the creative and the receptive imagination, joined together by the ideal actor, and we shall have a theatre to which we are entitled as mature human beings.—From "The Planets," A Modern Allegory by ALFRED KREYMBORG. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Our Booth for the Feast of Tabernacles

MY EARLIEST SUCCAH was my mother's. In those days—how many years ago I do not care to count—my summer holiday lasted exactly nine days a year. We needed no train to take us to our country destination—we just stepped into our little city garden. In brief, our one and only annual outing was spent in our succah, and we young boys and girls enjoyed our change of scene far more than I have relished longer and more distant excursions in recent years. It has been said that the pleasures we make for ourselves are fuller and fairer than the pleasures which are given to us.

Perhaps this is why we loved our succah, for we made it ourselves. We did not employ a professional carpenter to put in a single nail, or plane a single beam. . . .

Our succah was much admired, but no critics were more enthusiastic than we were ourselves. It goes without saying that we had many visitors, for people in those days had a keen eye for a succah. People who neglected us all the year, rubbed up their acquaintanceship as Tabernacles came around. We did not wonder that our succah was popular, for we really believed that our architectural design was an original one, . . . We put it together in this fashion. Four upright beams were connected at the top and bottom with cross bars of wood, and thus was obtained a hollow shell of substantial strength. Our next step was to put in the flooring. How we wasted our wood by ingeniously cutting the boards just three-quarters of an inch too short! But that difficulty was overcome, after many councils of war, and we then put on the roof, not flat, but sloping. The sloping roof was a great conception. It did away almost entirely with the rain difficulty, for the water glided off the thick leaves at the top and saved us from the necessity of tarpaulins or glass superstructures. Most people make the succah roof flat and then build a sloping wooden or glass frame above the roof. Our plan was not only prettier, but it enabled us to remain in our succah without closing the top in all but very heavy showers. We had a tarpaulin ready in case of exceptional rain, but I can only recollect one or two occasions on which we scaled the garden walls and placed it in position over the greenery. But our master stroke lay in the walls. There were no walls at all. A few lines of stout string made a lattice-work on which we fixed thick layers of fragrant myrtle branches and laurel leaves. The effect was fairy-like, and we did not spoil it by attempting to "paint the lily." The only decorations which we introduced were clusters of grapes, which trailed their luscious path along the very walls, a few citrons in their own early amber yellow, which hung from the bright roof, and an odd chrysanthemum or two still growing in their mould, which added the necessary streaks of color. All this was not so costly as it may sound, for we bought in very cheap markets, and saved much of the wood from one year to the next.

Over the way, our neighbors had their succah too. This was also very pretty, and many preferred it to ours. It belonged to a more conventional and ornate type, for it was really a sort of summerhouse which stood all the year and was dis-roofed when Tabernacles drew nigh. We boys liked to have a hand in their decorations as well as in our own, though it went to our hearts to see the beautiful apples and pears be-tinselled with wrappers of gold and silver paper. The gilder in those days was the only "proper" beautifier. Then, reams of colored papers were cut into strips and twined into chains. Finally, out came the samplers which the girls worked with their own fingers. These samplers contained the succah benedictions embroidered and crocheted in the drollest of droll Hebrew letters, but somehow as they were brought out year by year, and were hung in position on the walls with the mizrah facing the west, a silence of mingled gladness and tenderness fell upon them all. It seemed like a stock-taking of past memories, and a renewal of past, forgotten loves. But we loved best our own little bit of nature unadorned. — From "A Festival Reverie," by ISRAEL ABRAHAMS, in "Memoirs of My People," edited by Leo W. SCHWARZ. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Rain From the Oak Trees

The oaks wear long sleeves—
not only of the gray moss that hangs down,
but also of the twinkling streamers of the
rain
dropping from every leaf and branch.

D. S.

A Gift Copy of "Adam Bede"

"SHE IS A MOST accomplished and agreeable woman," wrote Emerson in his journal—Emerson, who seldom used the superlative. There are also pictures and even a miniature to give us some idea of her personality. You would know, to look into her eyes, that she was not only humorous, but witty; that she could hold her own with the literati that gathered in her home, that she could win at the game of chess. And, to balance these qualities of intellect, you would also detect a warmth of heart that led her to love young people and dogs—all kinds of dogs. Knowing these traits, you could well realize that she took up the task of living with Thomas Carlyle as if it were a challenge worthy of her mettle. And, when the rooster crowed and disturbed his train of thought, or when something interrupted *The French Revolution* or *Frederick The Great*, I am sure she was equal to the emergency.

Today I read her letters with keen interest; even the despondent ones have an appeal. And so, to come across an unpublished letter of hers (a letter added some years ago to a "collection") has given me a peculiar joy. And such a letter! It is written in Jane's own handwriting to George Eliot. It begins Dear *sir* (the reading public of London had not yet discovered the woman who was hiding behind the pseudonym) and, although Jane, at the time of writing, was well past the age of romance, there is a touch of coyness in this letter. She is "playing up" a bit to this new author who had sent her a copy of *Scenes from Clerical Life*.

* * *

She writes again to "offer heartiest thanks" for a second book which she has received from the same author. The letter exclaims: "Since I received your *Scenes of Clerical Life* nothing has fallen from the skies to me so welcome as *Adam Bede, all to myself* 'from the author.' My husband has just read an advertisement of it aloud to me, adding *'Scenes of Clerical Life*. That was your book, wasn't it?' 'Yes,' I had said, 'and I am so glad that he has written another! Will he send me this one, I wonder?' Thereby, bringing on myself an utterly disregarded admonition about 'The tendency of the Female Mind to run into unreasonable expectations' when up rattled The Parcel Delivery Cart and, a startling double rap having transacted itself, a book was brought to me. . . . The book was actually *Adam Bede*, and *Adam Bede* justified my enthusiasm, to say the least. Oh, yes! It was as good as going into the country for one's health. . . . Like a visit to Scotland, minus the fatigues of the long journey. . . . In truth, it is a beautiful, most *human* book. Every *dog* in it, not to say every man, woman and child in it is brought home to one's business and bosom, an individual fellow-creature!"

* * *

From this point, Jane rambles on at some length, finally adding: "Now, Heaven knows if such a long letter to read be not illustrating for you also 'the tendency of the female mind to run into unreasonable expectations.' But just consider! Is it possible, with my opportunities, I should not know perfectly well what a distinguished author *does* with letters of compliment that bore, either by their length or their stupidity? He . . . makes them into spills, or he crushes them into a ball and pitches them into the fire or waste-paper basket, does anything with them, except read them. So, I needn't take fright about having bored you. The newspaper critics have decided that you are a clergyman, but I don't believe it the least in the world. You understand the duties and uses of a clergyman too well for *being* one." Jane signs her letter

"Respectfully and affectionately yours
Whatever you may be,
Jane W. Carlyle."

This, in part, was the letter sent in the year 1859 to Mary Ann Evans (alias George Eliot). To have watched the response as she, the recipient, read it, would have been diversion indeed. Did Mary and Jane ever meet afterward? I believe they did. Indeed, George Eliot came to live in that same neighborhood in Chelsea and passed her last days at 3 Cheyne Walk. I have no doubt the sparks flew when they finally met and recalled their first acquaintance. The house at 5 Cheyne Row, where Jane and her husband lived so many years, where our own Emerson came, to discuss, perhaps, with Carlyle, the preface he was writing to *Sartor Resartus*, the home where so many distinguished guests were wont to "drop in"—is it still there, I wonder? Chelsea—that famous part of the world, known to the Rossettis, to Turner, the artist, to Whistler, the artist, to George Eliot and the Carlyles—what a privilege to have been there! To have seen that Carlyle home, with its furnishings and atmosphere still preserved—what a memory! This letter from Jane brings once again the inspiration of that long-ago experience.

* * *

To crown the joy of the collector who, years ago, found the letter and added it to his collection, there was recently discovered by him, in a shop where rare books are for sale, a first edition of *Adam Bede* and on the title page, written in George Eliot's hand:

Mrs. Thomas Carlyle
from the author

The identical book that had inspired the letter! A "ten strike" for the collector! And now, placing the two together, one can hear the "rattle of The Parcel Delivery Cart" and catch the gleam in Jane's eyes as she opens the door to receive, "all to herself," the gift of *Adam Bede*.

CATHARINE T. PATTERSON

One of Culture's Conquests

ONE OF THE favorite themes of history is the story of young, uncultured people who overcome with their fresh strength an old civilization, only to be fascinated and ultimately weakened by the delights of the new culture to which they are exposed. This theme enters now in the story of the men from Arabia.

By the conquest (in the seventh century) of the Fertile Crescent and the lands of Persia and Egypt, the Arabians came into possession of the earliest seats of civilization in the whole world. In art and architecture, in philosophy, in medicine, in science and literature, in government, the original Arabians had nothing to teach and everything to learn. And what voracious appetites they proved to have! With sharp curiosity and latent potentialities never aroused before, these Moslem Arabians in collaboration with and by the help of their subject peoples began now to assimilate, adapt and reproduce their intellectual and esthetic heritage. In Ctesiphon, Damascus, Jerusalem, and Alexandria they viewed, admired and copied the work of the architect, the artisan, the jeweler and the manufacturer. To all these centers of ancient culture they came, they saw—and were conquered.—From "The Arabs," by PHILIP K. HITTI. (Princeton: Princeton University Press.)

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דער וועג וויי אזוי צו פערגעבען און פערגעסען

אן איבערזיצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטען סיענס

וויר האבן נים, אין א געוויסער פערשידע פון זיין לעבען, זיך געמארעט צו פערגעבען און צו פערגעסען, אדער אזוי יעדען פאל, געשטרעבט צו עגשוידי-גען א בעווייסע אונטערטעניקייט, נאר איינצוגעפינען, אז דאס איז א שווערערע ארבייט ווי מען האט זיך פארגעשטעלט. און וויר האבן נים, אין בעווייסע מאמענטן, געצווינגען צו א צווייפל אין ער האט באגעגנט די דאזיגע וערטער פון דעם געטרייע וואס דער מיסטער, יעזוס, האט אונז געלערנט (מתי 6:12), "פערגיב אונז אונזערע שולדען, אזוי ווי מיר פערגעבען אונזערע שולדיגער," וויל ער האט בעווען אין זיין הארץ ווי וויניג פערגעבונג ער האט אויפ-געוויזט צו אנדערע.

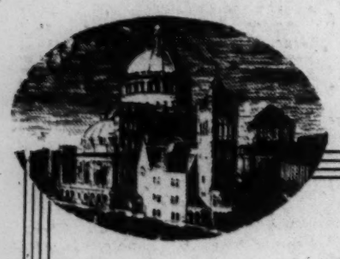
קיינער קען נים, אויב ער אפרוישליכען אופן, מחול זיין מאלשקייט אדער רציחה, אדער נאר אנדערע שלעכטע וועגען. די ציים-פערלויף קען פוליזיכט מאכען טונקעל דעם גדעלכענים פון אזעלכע אונטערטעטן, אבער קען ער אויטער ווירקליך גיזאגט ווערען, אז דיזע אונ-רעכטען זיינען אין גאנצען פערגעסען געווארעזן ווי, דען, קיינען דיזע אונגלוקליכע מענטשלע וואונדען זיינען, וועלכע זיצהען זיך אונס אזוי אפטרעטידליך אין דער מענשליכער ערפאהרונג, אפגעראטס וועריוץ אויף דער זיים 311 פון "וויסקשאפט און גזונט-מים א שריפטל צו די היולינע שריפטען" שרייבט "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: מערי בייקער עדדי:

"נאט איז נעמים; אלעס וואס נעמים, נאט איז, אדער האט נעמאכט, איז גוט, און ער האט אלעס נעמאכט. מאגליך איז דאס שלעכטס נים נעמאכט נעווארען, און איז דערוועבר נים ווירקליך. זיגט עד פערשטארקט בעזוגי דעם גיסטיגען מאכט, אז נאט איז אלעס. און אז דאס שלעכטס עקזיסטירט דערוועבר נים, בעפאראכט דער קריסטשען סויענס, וועלכער דעקט אז ער איז שלעכט בעתאנדעלט נעווארען, די לאגע אזוי א גאנץ אנדערען שטאנדפונקט ווי ער האט איהר אסאל בעפארגאכט. אויסער ער האט דערהערט פון דער היולינדער און אויסלעזענדער מאכט פון קריסטשען סויענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט). דע-ריבער עמאזאנס ער זיך יעצט צו גלויבען, אז די פער-בלענדענדע ערשיינונגען פון דאס שלעכטע זיינען ווירקליך, צו זיי דרינגען זיך אויס אלס צארן, גרויל, האס, אדער וועלכע נים איז אנדערע אזעלן פון דעם שטערבליכען נעדאנק. אנשטאט, נעהמס ער אן דעם גלויבען, אז דער מענש, נעמאכט אין דעם געשטאלט און גלייכנים פון נאט, פונקט ווי די בובל ערקלערט, קען אין אמתן נאר אויסדריקען די גוטע און פאל-קאמענע מעלות וועלכע לויגען אויסגעבאהלט אין זיין בעשעפער, דאס איין און אויסזיכט נעמים.

* * *

פעמם בעשלאסען נים אנצונעמען אלס וואהר דעם פאלשען בויל פון דעם מענשען, וואס די מאטעריעלע חושים שטעלען פאר, נאר יע בעשלאסען צו אנערקענען מים פרויד די נאטיוליכע גומסקיים פון אלע קינדער פון נאט, נעפינט ער אויס, אז ער קען ווירקליך פער-געסען און פארגעבען יעדען אונרעכט וואס איז נעמאכן נעווארען צו איהם. ער בעפינט אויך אויס, אז אזוי ניך ווי ער נעמאכט זיך צו גלויבען אין שלעכטס, אזוי שנעל פאנגט די זיך אן אפצורעגען פון זיין ער-פאהרונג. סטודענטען פון קריסטשען סויענס האבען אויסנעפונען, אז ווען זיי האלטען זיך אן אן אידעע פון גרויסע מים גרויס עפעקטיוון, אפילו אין דער ציים פון גרויס אויפרעגונג און שרעיזונג, ווערט פערקלענערט דער מומעל, און עס קאם נאל לאזט זיך אויס, אז דער יקזיגער, וואס מען האם ביז אהער בעפראכט אלס א שונא, ווערט אין נאהעכן אויסנעבונגען פון א שונא צו א פרייגד. ווייל, עס איז פונקט ווי מיר לעזען אויף דער זיים (שם) פון "וויסענשאפט און גזונט-מים" די וואהרהיים איז אויסער דער זיקגער."

מים פולק ואהרען צורוק האם די שרייבערין נע-הערם א קריסטשען סויענטיסם, און דער חויפט-ערפאנד



"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Badoglio Faces Task of Getting Italy Out of War Without Nazi Reprisals

What They Said When Mussolini Fell

By the Associated Press

The declaration by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio that "the war continues," and by the King that "we must stand against those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy," high-lighted the official communiqués which gave word of the fall of Premier Mussolini.

King's Proclamation

The Rome Radio read the following as the text of the King's proclamation:

"Italians, in this solemn hour in the destiny of our country I assume the high command of the entire armed forces.

"No consideration must stand in our way and no recrimination must be made.

"We must stand against those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy.

"In this solemn hour everybody must take up his place of duty, his place of responsibility and his battle station.

"Italy, by the valor of its armed forces and the determination of all its citizens, will find again a way of recovery."

"Today, more than ever, I am indissolubly united to you in an unshakeable faith in the immortality of our country."

The message was signed by King Victor Emmanuel, and countersigned by Marshal Badoglio.

Proclamation by Badoglio

The text of Marshal Badoglio's proclamation said:

"Italians: on the orders of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, I am taking over the military government of the country with full powers.

"The war continues.

"Italy, grivously stricken in her invaded provinces and in her ruined towns, maintains her faith in her given word and is jealous of her ancient traditions.

"The ranks must be closed around His Majesty, the King-Emporer, the living image of the fatherland an example for us all.

"The commission which I have received is clear and concise. It will be scrupulously executed. And whoever imagines he can interrupt the normal development or who seeks to trouble public order will be struck without mercy."

"Long live Italy. Long live the King."

Marshal's Order

The text of the order issued by Marshal Badoglio as radiocast by Rome said:

"Pietro Badoglio has issued the following proclamation:

"Italians—after the appeal of His Majesty, the King and Emperor, to Italians and my proclamation, each one of you must again take up your place at your benches and with your duties.

"This is not the moment to indulge in demonstrations because they will not be tolerated. The demands of the present grave hour are soberness, discipline and patriotism from every one of you.

"Each one is asked to do everything for the supreme interests of the nation.

"Assemblies are prohibited, and public authorities have orders to disperse all gatherings.

Manifesto on Public Order

"Control of public order now has come under the military authorities."

The proclamation was followed by a manifesto from Marshal Badoglio reading:

"Commanders of Army corps and land defenses assume care of public order.

"I assume responsibility for public order in the territory of this province. In order to maintain the status of the law I rely on the high sense of duty and patriotism of all citizens. Force will be used wherever it may be necessary to bring anyone who disobeys the law to their senses.

"I order that:

"1. All armed forces of the state and police forces in the provinces, the various militias, the armed civilian corps, and the attested guard now come under my orders.

"Respetcive commanders will present themselves to the Army Corps commander for instructions.

Dusk-Dawn Curfew

"A curfew will be imposed from dusk to dawn. No civilian must be out during this period. Exceptions are priests, doctors, and midwives.

"As long as night services of railways still run civilians coming or going by such trains must carry their personal cards.

"Public offices of all kinds and variety, theaters, cinemas and sports halls will remain shut during the curfew hours.

"3. It is permanently forbidden in any circumstances for more than three people to meet in public, in locked places or to confer together.

"Sale of arms and ammunition is strictly forbidden.

"Cars, motorboats, and planes of all types must not be used except in the service of the public and military authorities.

"Special permits must be obtained from civil and military authorities by anyone using such vehicles.

"The posting of printed bills, manuscripts or advertisements of any kind in public places except in [Roman] Catholic churches is forbidden.

Signaling Prohibited

"4. All signaling, ether with mirrors or by light is forbidden.

"Alll firearms licenses are canceled until further notice. Competent authorities will cancel present applications for licenses. All who have firearms must keep them at home and accept responsibility for seeing they are not used.

"5. All Italians who have to leave home must take their identity documents and a photograph of themselves with them. They must produce their identity cards upon request by public order officials or military.

"6. Daily papers may print only one edition.

"7. Doors of all buildings leading to public highways must remain open day and night and must be illuminated in acsordance with prevailing blackout regulations.

"Windows of all buildings must have their shutters closed during curfew hours.

"8. Troops, patrols and public authority officials under my orders, will, if necessary, use their firearms to enforce the above orders.

"All offenders will immediately be arrested and handed over to military tribunals for judgment."

Radio Says Germans Confer With Badoglio

By the Associated Press

London, July 26

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today, quoting the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, said the Rome Radio had announced that German Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, German commander in Italy, and German Ambassador von Mackenson were negotiating with Marshal Badoglio in Rome.

At the time of receipt of this message, London auditors listening to the Rome Radio had not heard such a report.

Mussolini's Downfall Proof Of Fascist System's Failure

By Paul Cremona

A Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Now in London

LONDON, July 26—Mussolini's dismissal by King Victor Emmanuel is perhaps an even more significant development in Italian affairs than the establishment of fascist dictatorship nearly 21 years ago.

In October, 1922, there was a bloodless revolution in Italy which put Benito Mussolini and with him Fascism in power. In July, 1943, there was another bloodless revolution which replaced Mussolini's Fascist regime by a military government led by veteran Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Nevertheless, it is extremely doubtful whether a change-over from a dictatorial to another form of government can be brought about without strife.

Each day may bring fresh developments in Italy's domestic position but one thing appears clearly today—Fascism as a system of government has proved a complete failure. Even King Victor Emmanuel, who had always supported Mussolini, has come to the same conclusion.

Interlocking Identity

In the absence of direct news from Italy, it is impossible to state how things are going to shape up immediately after such a long dictatorship. There are strong vested interests in Italy but there is a growing demand for political liberties and individual freedom. However, Fascism after 20 years of undisputed power has left its mark on the Italian people and their future political development.

Mussolini is so closely identified with Fascism that it is not possible to identify one without the other. Every Italian knows that a chapter in Italian history has been closed and a new era opened.

It is particularly significant that the King's choice as his new Prime Minister was made in complete disregard of Fascist laws, which clearly laid down that in event of a vacancy in the Premiership, the Fascist Grand Council would submit to the King a panel of three names from which the sovereign would select the next Prime Minister.

Badoglio Never Candidate

The Fascist grand council hasn't met for more than three years and Marshal Badoglio has never been a Fascist candidate for the Fascist Premiership.

This has indeed been a memorable week in Fascist history. A week ago today Mussolini met Hitler at Verona and all the Duce's frantic appeals for urgent help remain unanswered. Hitler was not in a position to send troops, aircraft or war material to Italy. The Führer's plan was to fight delaying actions on Italian territory with the object of preventing a direct attack on Germany by the United Nations from the south.

Hitler did not have available men to rush to Italy for its defense. Mussolini did not have sufficient troops to defend the mainland of Italy. He appears to have agreed to Hitler's request to retire from Southern and Central Italy and form a strong line of defense along the River Po.

King's Conclusion

King Victor Emmanuel strongly objected to this scheme and the rift between the King and Mussolini ended with the dismissal of the latter. King Victor Emmanuel, although he had supported Mussolini from the very first day, came to the conclusion that the majority of the Italian people were tired both of war and the Fascist regime.

This is conclusively proved by increasing popular demonstrations in Italy for immediate peace. The Italians realize now that their military position is desperate beyond the possibility of recovery.

They realize Fascism brought them nothing but disaster, humiliation, and defeat. The Italian people have turned their back on Mussolini in the same way they acclaimed him years ago when they thought his advent to power would mean peace and internal reconstruction.

Duce's Steps Up—And Down

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

March on Rome [Oct. 27, 1922]—The Blackshirts march. Mussolini stays in Milan until the King appoints him Prime Minister.

Turin Massacre [December, 1922]—Several scores of working men assassinated by Blackshirts.

Corfu Incident [Aug. 31, 1925]—Italian Navy bombards and occupies Corfu. Mussolini refuses League of Nations intervention.

Matteotti Murder [June 11, 1925]—Social Democratic Deputy Matteotti murdered with knowledge of Fascist leaders. Shortly afterward Mussolini decrees abolition of free speech.

More Attempts on Freedom [1927-1928]—Abolishment of strikes and of manhood suffrage; dissolution of all non-Fascist youth organizations.

Fascism Supreme [Dec. 9, 1928]—The Fascist Grand Council established as supreme co-ordinating organ of the State. Presided over by Mussolini.

Peace With the Vatican [Feb. 11, 1929]—Formal peace treaty signed between Mussolini and the Vatican.

Mussolini's 60-Year Plan [March, 1934]—The Duce announces a 60-year plan "to secure Italy's primacy in the world."

Last Move Against Germany [July 27, 1934]—After the Dollfuss murder in Vienna, Mussolini dispatches his armored divisions to the Tyrolian-Bavarian border.

Ethiopian Campaign Begins [Oct. 3, 1935].

Collapse of Abyssinia [May 4, 1936]—Marshal Pietro Badoglio enters Addis Ababa.

On Franco's Side [July 17, 1936]—Shortly after outbreak of Spanish Civil War Mussolini recognizes the Franco Government.

Birth of the Axis [September, 1937]—Italy concludes Axis agreement with Germany.

In Hitler's Service [August-September, 1938]—Racial laws are being introduced in Italy. Mussolini initiates Munich conference.

Invasion of Albania [April 7, 1939]—On Good Friday Italian troops occupy Albania.

An Interested Onlooker [September, 1939]—At the outbreak of World War II, Mussolini declares Italy as "nonbelligerent."

Italy Enters the War [June 11, 1940]—Two months later, in August, 1940, Italian troops occupy British Somaliland.

The Last Adventure [Oct. 27, 1940]—Italy starts invasion of Greece. Serious setbacks result in the first shake-up among Fascist officials.

Relations With the United States [June 19, 1941]—Closing of United States Consulates in Italy, followed by declaration of war on Nov. 11.

The Downward Grade [August-December, 1942]—Dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Party leads to sweeping purges. Definite loss of Tobruk and Bengasi aggravates the situation.

The Last Stages [January-May, 1943]—On Jan. 24 the British Eighth Army occupied Tripoli, last African possession of Italy. After the fall of Tunisia, Allied air offensive against Italian mainland and outlying islands starts.

Exit Il Duce [July 25, 1943].

Associated Press Radiophoto

Picture of the Day: Once a Man Named Mussolini . . .

When a British soldier entered the wrecked Fascist Headquarters at Noto, Sicily, he foun dthis picture above a pile of Italian weapons. Underneath it were the words of the man who is Dictator no more: "The Italian people with its blood created the empire, fertilized it with its work, and will defend it against all with its arms."

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Again Africa's Sands Swallow an Empire

Removal of Mussolini as Dictator of Italy drops the keystone from the arch of a "new Roman Empire" which he attempted to build in the manner of the Caesars. Black portions show the areas Italy once controlled in Europe and Africa. Shaded portions indicate what Italian troops also overran. Dates are shown of Allied recapture of various points in the African campaign.

Chinese Reporting Aided by Staff Of American Editors

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Four American newspapermen have been appointed by the State Department to demonstrate "American techniques and standards of news reporting" to the Chinese Ministry of Information at Chungking.

The Department announced yesterday that the Chinese Government requested the services of four men whose duties in China would correspond to the American city editor, feature writer, photographer and radio news editor.

The appointees:

City editor: Floyd Taylor of Plandome, Long Island, Assistant City Editor of the New York World Telegram; feature writer, Frank T. Buchner, East Orange, N. J., Editor of an aircraft magazine; photographer, George H. Alexanderson of Brooklyn, N. Y., the New York Times, and radio news editor, George H. Grim of Jersey City, N. J., former radio director of the Minneapolis Star Journal stations.

Allied Air Power to Play Part In Fixing Premier's Policy

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in London

LONDON, July 26—Premier Mussolini's dismissal, and the decline of the Fascist Regime is regarded here as one of the most important and surprising events of the whole war which must have far-reaching and speedy consequences, not only for Italy, but also for the whole world.

With Mussolini gone, Fascism tottering throughout Italy, Marshal Pietro Badoglio's real job has begun. It is none other than liquidation of the war as far as Italy is concerned.

Probably the outstanding sentence in Marshal Badoglio's proclamation is that which refers to Italy as being "faithful to our pledged word."

That can only mean faithful to the other Axis power—that is to Germany.

As to policy for the immediate future, that is understandable, since Premier Badoglio cannot afford to have German vengeance upon him at this moment.

Scope of His Task

His full task first is to avoid German reprisals; second; to maintain internal order through incorporation of the Fascist Militia into the Italian Army, and, third, to bring home Italian armies which are now scattered.

Premier Badoglio probably must make an ambiguous policy for a time—especially as German troops are in Italy and one German division in Sardina—but the Allies, not Premier Badoglio, have to decide how long he is to go on.

Under such conditions, it does not require much imagination to know he will attempt negotiations with both the Germans and the Allies, especially with the Americans, but the Allied bombardment of Italy should determine this issue, especially as reliable information now maintains that the Allies have as many front-line airplanes in the Mediterranean as the Axis appears to have altogether.

Mussolini, who always specialized in the dramatic, now has an opportunity to give practical proof to his earlier words: "We become strong, I feel, when we have no friends upon whom to lean or to look for moral stay or guidance." This is the man who said: "I was an artist summoned to a commission that was to make me immortal," and he could apostrophize that "war is in truth supreme moral training for man's nerves and will." He now has been forced to realize how great has been his failure.

His Problems Solved

When he brought Italy into war on June 10, 1940, by giving France a stab in the back, he declared: "we are taking up arms after having solved the problem of our land frontiers so as to solve that of our sea frontiers." Instead, he has left the problem to be solved by others and in quite a different way from that anticipated even a few months ago.

Little has been said in communiques hitherto regarding the reasons for this sudden move. But it is a fair conjecture that this is one of the consequences of the recent Hitler-Mussolini meeting. Only the briefest commique was issued after the meeting, the world being told that its results would be shown in deeds, not words.

Political observers who know the continental atmosphere still assume that the meeting must have been rather stormy, that difficulties arose as to the next step. Mussolini undoubtedly aked for German help, but Hitler either refused or offered it on conditions impossible for Mussolini to accept. And in the present condition of Italy, Mussolini was, therefore, of little use to its present ruler.

But it is obvious that at the time neither of them expected events would move so quickly in Sicily and on the Russian front. The German Radio last night, it is interesting to note, explained Mussolini's going as "for health reasons." All German broadcasts ceased at midnight instead of as usual at 3 a. m., "for technical reasons"—obviously because the Germans were unprepared—otherwise Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels would have been at the microphone exknew all about it and Mussolini's plaining that German authorities going would not affect military plans. But as they were taken by surprise the only escape was through silence.

Hitler Hard Pressed

Hitler could give little effective military help because he himself is hard pressed. And latest reports indicate differences between the German General Staff and himself regarding withdrawal from Russia.

After the Italian collapse, German generals are reported to be desirous with withdrawal of their troops from the Crimea, from Kuban, and from the Ukraine so these troops will not be too far away should Allied bombardment of Germany, Italy, or possibly the Balkans produce chaos throughout those countries. But Hitler, for propaganda reasons, strongly objected.

Premier Mussolini's resignation must have had its effect upon events in the Balkans where Italian troops certainly will wish to get back home as soon as possible. Hungary is especially likely to be effected in view of its long-wanted peace, and its desire to keep its ill-gotten gains.

Balkans Show Many Signs Of Breakdown in Axis Hold

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 25. Delayed. (AP)—Signs have begun to appear in the Balkans indicating the possibility of a breakdown in the Axis structure there, with Hungary and Bulgaria showing the most signs of uncertainty.

[A Bern dispatch said Vichy, Helsingfors, Budapest, Bucharest, and Sofia cabinets were summoned for special sessions.]

Premier Bogdan Philoff of Bulgaria has issued a decree making all Bulgarians over the age of 16 subject to "state premier laws," indicating that the Government believes much of the sabotage and pro-Russian activity in the country is the work of youths in schools and universities.

Another decree forbids Bulgarians to leave their homes or drive their cars during an air raid alert under penalty of being fired upon without question.

Travelers from Bulgaria report a general state of unrest and tenseness there, and predict that a series of swift Allied successes in the Mediterranean might cause a revolt against the Bulgarian alliance with the Axis.

Travelers from Hungary say that the same condition prevails in that satellite country.

Surprises, perhaps swift collapse of the Axis grip on southeastern Europe, may be in the offing. The Germans are solidly entrenched in Greece and the Aegean Sea area and they will not be ousted without a struggle, however, and it is probable that none of the Axis satellites in the Balkans will make a move until Allied armies are close at hand, for fear of Nazi reprisals.

Hungary Gropes

ANKARA, Turkey, July 26 (AP)—The war weary and frightened Government of Premier Nicolas Kallay is struggling to find some formula which will see Hungary through the postwar settlement with something resembling a whole skin, according to bits of information reaching this neutral capital.

A reliable informant said that Hungary had sent cautious feelers to the refugee Governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, expressing willingness to form a Balkan bloc with them in the postwar period.

Already the Polish, Yugoslav, and Greek Free Governments have worked out preliminary agreements in London for postwar cooperation in the Balkans, and it would be a real coup if Axis-ridden Hungary could win a place in these councils.

[In Istanbul, newspapers published extracts from Pester Lloyd and other Hungarian newspapers vehemently denying that Hungary would consider a separate peace or desert the Axis. But repeated rumblings of discontent continue to reach Istanbul from Budapest.]

Comment in Spain On Rome Bombing

MADRID, July 26 (AP)—Spanish press reaction to the bombing of Rome crystallized July 23 in the magazine Ecclesia, organ of Accion Catolica, which said the Italian capital "should neither be defended nor should it be attacked."

Previous comment had been limited to editorials in dailies declaring Rome should not be bombed because of its position as a city of art and the Church.

Accion Catolica is by far the largest Roman Catholic organization of Roman Catholic Spain. It embraces religious family and social activity and its membership extends into the smallest hamlets of Spain.

Warfare in Pacific Gets More Pressure

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky declared July 23 there was evidence of a "greater determination" upon the part of the Allied High Command to "carry the fight to the Japs."

The Kentuckian, a recent critic of High Command strategy in the Pacific, told a reporter on leaving a conference with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff:

"The whole situation in the Pacific has been given more attention recently. I think there is ample evidence of a great determination to fight the Japs in the Australian area and in China as well."

Senator Chandler, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, attended the conference with Senators Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, James M. Mead (D) of New York, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, with whom he will inspect North African and other battle zones.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Trudy and the Fawn

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Roseboat Summer," etc.

Daddy was home from business early, a thing which happened sometimes on Fridays. Trudy, sipping a terrible drink made of tomato juice, orange juice, gingerale and pineapple juice, which she had made up herself and was now trying to like in the retirement of Tree House, heard him calling and put down her glass with relief.

"Hello, Daddy!" she shouted from her high green door. "Home already? Goody!"

She ran down the steps and landed in his arms, feeling in his coat pockets for possible packages.

"Where are the others?" Daddy asked. "I want to show you all something."

"They're off calling," Trudy said. "Mummy didn't expect you—I didn't want to go. No. I don't know where they are. You show me, just me, won't you, Daddy? We'll be cozy, Daddy and Trudy."

"All right," said Daddy. "But you've got to comb your hair and tidy up—you look like a gypsy's child. How do you do it? None of the others do."

"None of the others do anything," Trudy declared. "I never saw six such goody goodies in my life. I'll be back in a sec."

Even then, Trudy probably wouldn't have passed Mummy's going-away inspection, but there was enough improvement to silence Daddy. She climbed into the coveted front seat of the car beside him and off they went, down the Marsh Road, turning left at the little red brick school house, away from the city. Trudy didn't know this part of the country very well. When they drove up a lane to a white farm house, she didn't know the thin gray-haired woman who came to the door.

But Daddy greeted her like an old acquaintance, and she smiled at him.

To Meet the Cows

"Jed's gone for the cows now," she said. "He'll be coming up the lane there back of the barn any minute. You take the little girl back there. They'll be along soon."

Why did Daddy want to show her the cows coming in to be milked, Trudy wondered. She'd seen cows enough, and watched them being milked, too. But she loved being off with Daddy, so for once she said nothing, but, taking his hand, skipped along beside him through the rough grass by the barn. A few hens scattered before them, and a goose hissed as it waddled off, head held threateningly out on its long snake's neck.

The lane was fenced in by wire, leading to a flat pasture-field walled by woods. A seagull flew overhead—one was never far from the feel of the lake in this country. Then Trudy saw the brown and white cows flowing quietly toward her, like a river. They stared at the strangers with their big brown eyes and turned their heads inquisitively as they passed. They were pretty cows, but why come so far to see them? Trudy tugged impatiently at Daddy's hand.

Then she saw it, and knew why she was there. It was a young deer, just beginning to lose its fawn's dappling, and it was coming in with the cows to the great dark hay-smelling barn as quietly as a heifer might come.

With a dull thunder of hoofs the cows went into the barn door, and lightly and daintily the little deer went in with them. Each cow took her own place in the tie-up and stood munching the hay she found there, and the deer went in with one of the cows and thrust its fine small head beside the big placid cow head, and ate with its friend.

"May I pet it?" asked Trudy. "Won't it be afraid?"

The farmer was already milking, and the smell of warm milk was in the air. Two cats appeared as though by magic to watch him, standing with their tails erect, and their front feet dancing a hungry little dance of anticipation.

Petting Bambi

"Wait a moment," the farmer said. "This is Bambi's pail. Now first pour out a little milk into the cat's dish—it's over there under the harness. And then take the pail to Bambi. Don't move suddenly, that's all. When he begins to drink it's all right to pet him."

Trudy had never expected to stroke the thin bright neck of a deer, or to scratch about its ears and where the little horns would come. The creature was wild-born and flinched away when she spoke or moved too quickly, but when she crooned to it under her breath and touched it softly and lightly, it seemed to like to have her near.

Daddy stood back and talked with one of the cats after it had finished its milk and had reached the stage of washing its whiskers. He didn't hurry Trudy, but let her have plenty of time to enjoy the occasion.

The farmer was beginning on another cow.

"Hold still, there, Annabelle," he told her. "You ought to be used to a fly or two by now." Then he left off talking to Annabelle and said to Daddy:

"It's a funny thing but when I was a boy we never saw a deer. Even a raccoon or a fox was a rarity for people to talk about. And now the woods are full of them. I suppose a lot of the farms have been deserted. The woods are getting hold of the fields again."

While he milked, he told them a lot more: of how in his grandfather's time the wild pigeons had been so thick that they could catch them in nets when they roosted, so many on a branch that the trees were broken when they had passed.

"And anything they found in the fields they ate like locusts. You could hear their cooing for miles. Grandfather said the barrels of pickled pigeons stood in the shed when he was a boy, and they ate them all winter."

While Trudy petted Bambi, Daddy went on talking and asking questions. This was the place where he bought eggs and fresh butter and on his way back from town he had stopped to get them for the week end, and the farmer's wife had happened to mention the deer, which for two weeks had been coming back with the cows. They thought the doe must have been killed somehow, and the little thing had sought out the cattle for company. Now Daddy was hearing about the old times.

Buried Treasure

"My folks," the farmer said, "were among the first people here. They had a grant of land from the King with a mile of lake front. I've sold some lots, but I still own a lot of these woods and that place they call the Indian field. When I was a boy I used to like to go there, but now I don't get much time, except when I dig."

Trudy wasn't paying much attention to the talk but Daddy was.

"Dig?" he asked. "What do you dig for?"

The farmer came out into the main part of the barn with a full pail of milk and took a clean empty pail from a peg. He looked at Daddy almost defiantly.

"You'd probably think I was odd; some people do," he said, "but I know what I'm doing. In our family there's an old map to show where the British buried their money before that battle of Lake Erie. It's all drawn, the Point and the Sandhills and the Beach. You couldn't mistake it—with a cross in the woods—my woods. There's a note saying the hole was dug between a pine tree and a birch. My father dug for it quite a lot, but he didn't find anything. Lately I've been told your best chance is to dig at the full of the moon."

Daddy said, "Isn't that tonight?"

The farmer nodded curtly. "Yes, it is," he admitted. "Annie, she's my wife, says it's all nonsense. But I might find something. The map's so old it's all worn out at the creases. And queer things happen, too. I've seen them myself. There was a white dog left to guard the treasure, and once when I was digging I looked up and there was a white dog watching me. True as I live."

Drawn by Marguerite Davis for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trudy had never expected to stroke the thin, bright neck of a deer

"Do you know where you're going to dig, tonight?" Daddy asked.

"Yes," said the farmer, "I've figured it out. The pine tree might be alive, but the best I can look for is a birch stump. I've found a very old pine and what looks to me was a big birch. Would you like to come? It won't hurt the chances any."

By this time Trudy was listening with all her ears.

"Oh, Daddy, Daddy, please say yes!" she breathed.

"No one said anything about you, Trudy," Daddy reminded her.

"Oh, the little girl can come," the farmer said easily. "Bring as many as you like."

"You don't know what you're inviting," Daddy laughed. "I have seven little girls."

The farmer whistled.

"The more the merrier," he said. "Bring them all."

(Read about Trudy and the treasure hunt next Monday.)

It's Fun to Read!

Book Reviews

For girls who like series, we warmly recommend Ethel Parton's lively new book, "The House Between: A Story of the 1850's." It is the last in a group of six, all about life in Newburyport, Massachusetts during the 1800's. Cassie is the heroine and the story centers about the long empty Dollard House, which set between the Powletts and the Pettiboys, and the unexpected overflow that arrived after bouncing Mrs. Cap'n came to live there.

There were over thirty living creatures, including hens, dogs, cats, Pedro the Parrot, besides the Muzzys and their relatives. All these brought excitement and mystery—and Cassie's great idea. It's fun to read what the young Powletts and Pettiboys did to help the newcomers, how they formed their society, and what came of it. Margaret Platt pictures the scenes and everyday doings of these young people and their families. This book is published by The Viking Press, New York, $2. Read Miss Parton's earlier stories beginning with "Tabitha Mary." They are fun and they're true.

Winter Woods

For hot summer days, we suggest reading "The Long White Month," by Dean Marshall with nice snowy, frosty pictures by Theresa Kalab. It's a lovely story about Priscilla Newell, a little New York City girl, who went to visit Cousin Susan in her log cabin in the woods of Connecticut. It was winter. Priscilla and Susan drove out in Susan's car and arrived in a blizzard.

Priscilla spent a glorious month free from the shut-in, sheltered life that was her's in the city apartment where she lived with her kindly, but managing aunt Millicent. There are nice descriptions and pictures of the winter birds, the cabin, good friends, fun in the snow, and good times in the snug quarters indoors. There's a happy ending to Priscilla's story and promise of happy days ahead. This book is published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, $2.

Lands Away!

Armstrong Sperry's little travel stories, "Coconut, the Wonder Tree" and "Bamboo, the Grass Tree," attractively illustrated by the author, tell how valuable the coconut is to the South Sea Islanders and of the great importance of bamboo in China—not forgetting their uses in the Western world as well. These books are published by The Macmillan Company, New York, $1 each.

"Picture Tales from India," by Berta Metzger, bring to English-speaking children twenty of the very old stories from India in a little book with tiny pictures by Nina Buchanan to interpret them. The author tells us in her preface: "India is the grandmother of the world who for many thousands of years has been spinning tales for the delight and strengthening of mankind." This book is published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia, $1.35.

Merriment and Magic

In "King of the Cake," Eileen O'Faolain tells a rollicking story from an old folktale that takes two Irish boys, Garret and Nedeen, along the roads of the "Emerald Isle." All the things that happen to these lads during their search for Balgeary, the true King of the cats, makes entertaining reading. Here's a book with action, magic and fun, and Vera Bock's pictures have these same qualities and provide added pleasure. It is published by William Morrow & Company, New York, $2.

Another book of genuine folk tales is Harry Courlander's "Uncle Bouqui of Haiti," a collection of tales which the author has taken from the native story-tellers in the mountains of Haiti. Uncle Bouqui, the hero, is a big, kindly, stupid man, who is always being outwitted by little Ti Malice, who is as crafty as a fox. Decorations by Lucy Herndon Crockett picture the amusing things that happen. Published by William Morrow & Company, New York, $2.

By way of contrast, we suggest a fairy tale of today, "Five Golden Wrens," told and illustrated by Hugh Troy. There are all the ingredients of the old-time fairy tale; a king, a castle, a faithful white charger, loyal subjects and a scullery maid, but His Majesty has a solid gold radio crown.

The king is saddened by the bad news, as he twiddles the knobs of his radio crown, until one day as he twirls them in search for good news he hears beautiful music. Read this nonsense tale and know whence came such soothing music—and what happened. This book is published by The Oxford University Press, London and New York, $1.

Florence Bethune Sloan.

The Seven Dwarfs at Home

Happy Times for Busy Fingers—6

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

There might seem to be an argument afoot among the Seven Dwarfs in the picture. But don't worry, for these dwarfs are only peanuts with whiskers.

Great big cardboard feet enable the dwarfs to stand upright and look you in the eye. Their snowy beards are of cotton, pasted on.

To make the feet, first cut a pattern from a doubled piece of stiff paper. Make it the heart-shape size shown in the picture. This gives you a master pattern for the outlining of seven pairs of feet on cardboard. Then cut them out.

Balancing the Dwarf

Attaching peanut to feet: poke a pin up through the cardboard, then press the peanut down onto the pin. Place the pin far toward the back of the peanut, otherwise the dwarf overbalances. A drop of cement on the bottom of each peanut will keep dwarfs from twisting around like whirling dervishes.

The feet look funnier with their toes bent up (notice drawings). Dwarfs' arms are bits of matchsticks poked into tiny holes and glued in place, or cemented. Punch these holes very small indeed—no bigger than a pinhead; then when the sharpened match end is inserted it will be a tight fit. Comical sticking-out noses may be made in the same way, if you wish.

Otherwise, just draw noses as you do the other features, with pen and ink. Faces may be touched up with color, too. It would be fun to make your dwarfs look like Grumpy, Dopey, Sleepy and the other Disney dwarfs, wouldn't it?

Though each family of dwarfs should probably have caps alike, we have shown three kinds, so you can take your choice. One is a paper cone, another is an acorn cup, and the rest are finger tips cut from an old glove. (Better paste the caps on.)

Homes of Their Own

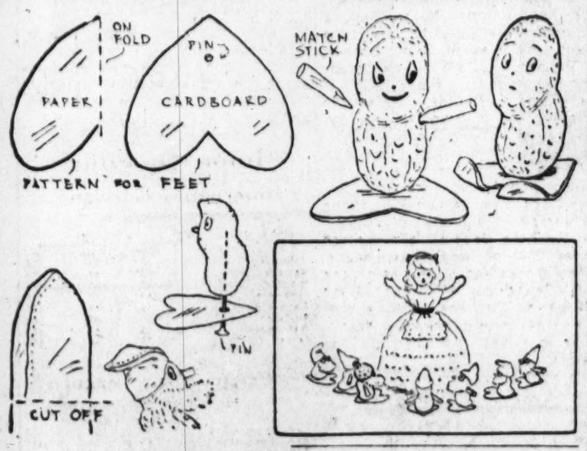
Since gnomes need homes, how about a brownie house or two for these dwarfs? You might build houses like the one shown on this page July 12. Then when you are not playing with the wacky little fellows, pop them into their own houses. There they escape such perils as lost beards, feet, arms.

As a story illustration: arrange the dwarfs around your littlest doll, and behold! Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, sure as you live!

Suggestions: peanut dwarfs, gnomes or gremlins make jolly place card favors for a party, with a guest's name written on each pair of feet. Also consider a fat little bearded gnome as a gift for a young friend.

Gremlins are gnomes up-to-date. So if you know a boy who makes airplane models, surprise him by perching a peanut gremlin on one of his plane wings, or in the cockpit. When making a gremlin, omit the beard and add a stubby pair of matchstick horns instead.

(Watch for a story about making a farm, on Monday after next.)



Our Poets' Corner

At Twilight

Wonderful world of silver and gray
Wonderful world with homes that are gray
And lakes that are blue,
With candy and cakes and sugar plums too;
With mountains of purple and peaks silvery white.
Wonderful, wonderful world we view,
With things to make everyone happy like you.

Reese Elledge (8).

Bamboo Magic

There are thin, black shadows on the floor
And striped sunshine on the door,
And peeping through the split bamboo
A slender strip of deep sky blue.
You take your blinds and curtains, too.
I'll take my latticed, split bamboo.
It makes me think of still lagoons.
White cockatoos and tropic moons,
Of giant fern trees, scented air,
And orchids growing everywhere.
For that poplar that I see
Might be a palm clump, easily.

Mary Alice Knowlton (12).

'Meet United States Army': Invitation to British Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 26 — British school children who are not already fully acquainted with the friendly American soldiers who, during off-duty hours, hand them sticks of chewing gum, teach them to hit "home runs" in Hyde Park, and take them bouncing through the countryside in Army jeeps now have an opportunity to learn more about these allies who are entrenched here to help fight the war.

A little booklet "Meet the United States Army," prepared by the British Ministry of Information, was published here July 24. The price is 4d. It is being sent to every school in Britain so teachers can explain to students the backgrounds of their American visitors in order to encourage a better understanding and friendship.

The author, Mr. Louis MacNiece, says the present war has seen a new unity growing between America and Britain and that this process neither must be broken nor slowed down. Then he proceeds to remove the American Expeditionary Force from a showcase labeled merely "Americans" and set these Americans in a perspective where they will appear as human beings "like and unlike us, but more the former than the latter."

Among the chief differences between a Briton and an American Mr. MacNeice lists as accent, vocabulary, food, and training which, he suggests, are due largely to varying backgrounds. New Yorkers, he says, seem to be more Europeanized than most other Americans. Middle Westerners are less critical of British cities and the comparative lack of certain material comforts [central heating, electric gadgets, and luxury plumbing]. He asks his readers to remember that the movie industry is not the chief concern of Californians any more than a West End theater is the chief concern of Londoners.

As regards the South, Mr. MacNeice would have the British acquaint themselves with the historical and economic background which explains the persistance of the color question.

Under the heading "American Ways Are Different," the author says that a soldier from Baltimore will hunger for Maryland chicken, one from New Orleans, La., may be used to a French cuisine, but that all Americans, in contrast to the British, are accustomed to fruit juice for breakfast, a greater variety of vegetables, including corn on the cob, and more meat and fish. He says many American dishes are a blend of the sweet and the savory.

The booklet cites the differences in American phraseology, currency, and attitude toward sports. It evaluates American soldiers as informal but well disciplined in battle.

The text of the pamphlet is accompanied by a regional line map of the United States and eight pages of photographs illustrating the activities of the United States Army. However, the author advises the British that the best illustrations to the pamphlet "you will meet, as large as life, walking in your own village."

Negroes Are Backed by Willkie In Their Plea for Equal Rights

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, outlining seven essential steps which he said would help eliminate any racial discrimination in the United States, told both major political parties that their "attitudes must be changed" in approaching the Negro vote.

Urging political and economic equality for Negroes, the 1940 Republican presidential candidate asserted that the two most pressing Negro problems today were inadequate housing and lack of political status.

In an address broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System during a special program called an "Open Letter on Race Hatred," which presented a dramatized version of the race disturbances in Detroit, Mich., last month, Mr. Willkie said:

"Our two major political parties have their separate ways of approaching the Negro vote. One has a tendency to ask the Negro for his vote as recompense for an act of simple justice done 80 years ago. The other retains political power by, in effect, depricing the Negro of his right to vote in one part of the country, while seeking his vote in another on the plea of great friendship for his race.

"Both attitudes must be changed. One party cannot go on feeling that it has no further obligation to the Negro citizen because Abraham Lincoln freed the slave. And the other is not entitled to power if it sanctions and practices one set of principles in Atlanta and another in Harlem.

"Our whole purpose today is, with our Allies, to defeat Fascism. But all the forces of Fascism are not with our enemies.

"Fascism is an attitude of mind, an attitude which causes men to seek to rule others by economic, military or political force, or through prejudice. Such an attitude within our own borders is as serious a threat to freedom as is the attack without. . . . It is essential that we eliminate it at home as well as abroad."

Asserting that "two thirds of the people who are allied with us do not have white skins," Mr. Willkie declared that "race riots in Detroit, Los Angeles, and Beaumont, Texas, do not reassure them."

The seven essential rights, Mr. Willkie said, the Negro population was "entitled to—not as a matter of patronage or tolerance, but as a matter of right"—included protection and justice under the law; per capital expenditure of public moneys for health and hospitalization; equal opportunities to acquire education; equal rights of employment, with equal compensation; elimination of all arbitrary restrictions on voting; and the right to fight in any branch of the armed forces.

In addition, he declared the Negroes' most pressing "human need . . . is adequate and decent housing."

"If this cannot be secured," he said, "through the operation of our private economy, it is an obligation that must be undertaken by government—preferably local, but, if necessary, federal.

"The situation," he asserted, "which flared so tragically in Detroit has its counterpart—actual or potential—in many American cities. Such instances of mob-madness . . . are profound in their effect in this country and lasting in their impression throughout the world. . . . We must, therefore, seek the basic causes and find the ways for their elimination—practical, direct, positive ways."

Shortage of Help and Train Delays Explain in Part Why Mail Is Late

WASHINGTON (AP)—So maybe your mail comes late.

Perhaps you're getting ordinary letters ahead of air mail.

It often happens that letters from Washington to New York or vice versa take two or three days. They used to take one.

The same applies to transcontinental mail; a letter from Kansas City, for instance, may take as long to get to New York as one from Los Angeles before Pearl Harbor.

At the Pat Office Department, reasons given for delays are summed up as:

"There's a war on."

The nation's post offices have lost about 10 per cent of their men (including some of the most experienced) to the armed services. The Department says it has asked for no draft deferments. Around 30,000 mail clerks, carriers and handlers have gone into the Army or Navy.

Meanwhile war has increased the mails. In 1942 the Department figures it handled more than 30 billion pieces of mail. This was 881 million pieces more than in 1941.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker indicates that practically all kinds of mail have increased, the only clear exception being third class mail, which includes certain types of catalogs and circulars. Mail order firms, he says, are sending out fewer of these.

First class mail—ordinary letters—is up about 10 per cent. Congressmen say Government mail will exceed $70,000,000 in postage-value this year.

Mail trains are delayed by troop movements going all over the country. The Army has taken some of the Departments' postal cars for Army kitchens to serve these moving troops.

Train delays count heavily because in many cities deliveries have been cut down to one a day—so if the morning train gets in too late for the morning delivery, the whole mail is held up 24 hours.

Sorting, handling and carrying have been slowed because the crack men lost to the armed services have been replaced in most cases by novices.

Many women are becoming clerks and handlers, but there's no official encouragement to be found here for the idea of women mail carriers. The average pack weighs six pounds and holds 35 pounds of mail. A city carrier sometimes makes 500 calls a day, going up and down almost that many sets of steps. Women, postal officials say, can't stand up to such a grind as a rule.

Air mail is delayed, it is explained, because in the first place the armed services have taken roughly half the mail planes. Meanwhile there's been more than a 50 per cent increase in the amount of airmail to be handled. The armed services have priority on all mail plane space, and, when they need this space, the ordinary air mails have to wait for the next plane or go by the quickest alternate route.

Postmaster General Walker says every effort is being made to keep mail service up to standard with the limited manpower and facilities available, but deliveries and collections have been cut.

Neither he nor any other postal official indicates any improvement is in sight.

"There's a war on," they say, and turn back to the job of making do with what they have.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 26; Oct. 24.

New York

New York City—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 1, 15.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1100kc, on Aug. 15; Oct. 10.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept., 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3 p. m., KFMB, 1460kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 26, Oct. 24.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Aug. 1; Sept. 5; Oct. 3.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 850kc, on Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 607mc, on Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WGMB, 590kc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 19; Oct. 17.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church), Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Aug. 3.

Texas

Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., Aug. 6.

Washington

Winslow: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Aug. 1.

Home Front Funds to Ask $250,000,000

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the National War Fund, said today that one half of the $125,000,000 which the organization will seek in a country-wide campaign next fall will be used for services to the armed forces.

Budget figures presented by Mr. Aldrich allocated $67,872,000 for such services during a 14-month period ending Oct. 1 1944. Other allocations were $40,099,000 for United Nations relief; $3,821,000 for refugee relief; $12,808,000 as a contingency fund for needs arising from changing war conditions; and $800,000 for administrative and campaign expenditures.

At the same time, the Chairman said that local community chests and war funds must raise another $125,000,000 at least to meet home front needs and to finance social and health services.

The goal figure which, Mr. Aldrich said, was determined after examining the needs of the Fund's member agencies, was prepared by a committee headed by Gerard M. Swope of New York. He said other members were C. M. Bookman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Otto F. Bradley, Philadelphia; Ralph Hayes, Wilmington, Del.; Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; William F. Montavon, and Monroe Sweetland, both of Washington; Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, Wayne, Pa.; Charles E. Spencer, Boston; Abraham Bluestein, Henry Bruere, and J. Herbert Case, all of New York.

History 'Required' In Illinois Schools

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26 (AP)—Bills requiring all public schools and other educational institutions supported by public funds to teach United States history and the principles of representative government, as well as the operation of the Australian ballot system, have been signed by Gov. Dwight H. Green.

The measures were sponsored by State Representative Henry D. Sparks, Republican of Shelbyville.

"Truly, the study of American history and governmental principles is one of the strongest safeguards of our liberties . . .," the Governor said. "A comparison of our Government with the governments of our totalitarian enemies makes the issues of this war startlingly clear to every American man and woman and it gives our fighters on the battlefronts and our workers on the home front that added spark of inspiration to carry on relentlessly until victory is won."

First Hebrew Bible To Be Printed In Holy Land Planned

JERUSALEM, July 23 (ONA)—The land of the Bible is to have its first locally-printed Bible in the original Hebrew, according to plans announced here.

The project—for the printing of the Old Testament in its intricate Hebrew characters is no minor undertaking—will be carried out by the Hebrew University.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, American-born President of the University, announced that its Press Association is preparing for the publication, under the charge of an Italian, Prof. Umberto Cassuto, formerly of the University of Rome and a member of the Italian Royal Academy. Professor Cassuto was driven from his place in Italian scholarship in 1938 when Mussolini applied racial laws to Italy. It was in Italy, at Bologna in 1477, that the first parts of the Bible ever printed in Hebrew appeared.

Another Italian exile is among the group preparing the new edition. He is Dante Lattes, formerly of the Institute for Slavonic and Oriental Languages in Rome and Secretary of the Italian Zionist Federation.

Los Angeles Tie-Up Averted By Roosevelt

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 26—President Roosevelt's promise that a special committee will review the wage dispute involving 2,500 Pacific Electric Railway Employees here averted a strike they had called for Sunday morning.

The President's message was received early Saturday after all-night negotiations between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's Local Grievance Committee and representatives of the Army, Navy, and National War Labor Board had apparently come to nothing.

In consequence of it, more than 1,000 miles of streetcar, bus, and freight routes, almost incalculably important to the war effort in this area, continued to function without stop.

President Roosevelt's intervention was interpreted by W. P. Nutter, Chairman of the Brotherhood's Grievance Committee, as a "distinct victory."

"We accomplished the maximum by bringing to the realization of the 'top man' the necessity for speedy action," Mr. Nutter told union members. "Review of the case was necessary and that review will be had promptly. This does not mean 30 days—a week or less should be appropriate."

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, whose office has been the scene of almost continuous conference since the transportation situation became acute here on July 21, made this comment: "Now we can all work together to see that proper representations are made in this wage matter."

The 24-hour work stoppage carried out July 22 by members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators was in protest against a NWLB refusal to grant them as employees of the Los Angeles Railway Company a 10-cent raise which the company was willing to pay.

The indefinite strike scheduled for Sunday by the Pacific Electric members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was in protest against Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's withdrawal of a 13-cent increase that was to have been awarded them after a national mediation board panel had recommended it. Mr. Vinson allowed only a 3-cent raise.

In refusing to grant the Los Angeles railway workers the 10-cent raise they asked for, the National War Labor Board adhered to the "Little Steel" formula.

Wallace Hits President's Detractors

DETROIT, July 26 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace asserted yesterday that "there are powerful groups who hope to take advantage of the President's concentration on the war effort to destroy everything he has accomplished on the domestic front over the last ten years."

Mr. Wallace spoke out in defense of President Roosevelt in an address before a meeting sponsored by Detroit labor and civic groups —an address in which he made no reference to the President's recent reprimand of himself and Secretary of Commerce Jones for a public quarrel over purchase of critical materials for the nation's war stock pile.

"Some people," Mr. Wallace said, "call these powerful groups 'isolationists,' others call them 'reactionaries' and still others, seeing them following in European footsteps, call them 'American Fascists.'

"Sooner or later the machinations of these small but powerful groups which put money and power first and people last will inevitably be exposed to the public eye."

The President Their 'Big Hope'

Referring to his recent visit to Latin America, Mr. Wallace said that "in South America I found that the lowliest peon looked on President Roosevelt as the symbol of his dearest aspirations in the peace to come."

The Vice-President called upon all Americans to begin now their "apprenticeship to world peace" by shouldering responsibilities for "enlightenment, abundant production and world co-operation."

He referred to those who have attacked his philosophy—"those twisters of fact who shriek that your Vice-President is a wild-eyed dreamer trying to set up T. V. A.'s on the Danube and deliver a bottle of milk to every Hottentot every morning."

Mr. Wallace suggested that those critics read the report of the Post-war Problems Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers—"businessmen all"—which, he said, "has wisely declared that increased production in other countries will not reduce living standards in the United States."

He listed these as America's assets "when the guns stop":

Cornucopia is Full

1. Manpower by the million.
2. The largest industrial plant capacity in the world.
3. The greatest resources, both natural and artificial, to make peacetime products—and thousands of new inventions waiting to be converted to peacetime use.
4. The largest scientific farm plant in the world.
5. The biggest backlog of requirements for housing, transportation, communications and living comforts.
6. The greatest reserve of accumulated savings by individuals that any nation has ever known.

"With such wealth," he asked, "who says this nation is now bankrupt?" "If industrial management," he added, "can bring the same wisdom in producing for peace that it has shown on many production fronts in the supply program for war, the horizons we face are bright."

He expressed faith in "our democratic, capitalistic system," but added that "it must be a capitalism of abundance and full employment. If we return to a capitalism of scarcity such as that which produced both 1929 and 1932, we must anticipate that the returning soldiers and displaced war workers will speak in no uncertain terms."

Two Delaying Actions

Vice-President Wallace said in his speech:

"There are some who want to stick to what they would have us believe are the realities of the present. Their quick comeback to any question on our peace objectives is: 'We must not discuss anything except the war.'

"There are others who want to stick to what they hold are the realities of the past. They have a stock reply when asked about the peace: 'Let us wait and see what England and Russia do before we make our plans.'

"Both opinions are fighting delaying actions against our destiny in the peace—a destiny that calls us to world leadership.

"When we as victors lay down our arms in this struggle against the enslavement of the mind and soul of the human family, we take up arms immediately in the great war against starvation, unemployment and the rigging of the markets of the world.

"We seek a peace that is more than just a breathing space between the death of an old tyranny and the birth of a new one.

No Expedient Peace

"We will not be satisfied with a peace which will merely lead us from the concentration camps and mass-murder of Fascism into an international jungle of gangster governments operated behind the scenes by power-crazed, money-mad imperialists.

"Starvation has no Bill of Rights nor slavery a Magna Charta. Wherever the hopes of the human family are throttled, there we find the makings of revolt.

"The world was waiting for us to take the initiative in leading the World War I, but we decided to live apart and work our own way.

"Hunger and unemployment spawned the criminal freebooters of Fascism. Their only remedy for insecurity was war. Their only answer to proverty and the denial of opportunity became the First Commandment of the Nazis: 'Loot thy neighbor.'

Where World Must Lead

"World leadership must be more occupied with preventing the political house burners from setting off the fires of revolt than stopping them after they start.

"But world co-operation cannot enforce such standards of international justice and security by paper diplomacy and remote control.

"Our choice is not between a Hitler slave-world and an out-of-date holiday of 'normalcy.' The defeatists who talk about going back to the good old days of Americanism mean the time when there was plenty for the few and scarcity for the many, when Washington was a way-station in the suburbs of Wall Street.

"Nor is our choice between an Americanized fascism and the restoration of pre-war scarcity and unemployment. Too many millions of our people have come out of the dark cellars and squalor of unemployment ever to go back.

"Our choice is between democracy for everybody or for the few—between the spreading of social safeguards and economic opportunity to all the people—or the concentration of our abundant resources in the hands of selfishness and greed.

Flirting With Nazism

"We cannot fight to crush Nazi brutality abroad and condone race riots at home. Those who fan the fires of racial clashes for the purpose of making political capital here at home are taking the first step toward Nazism.

"We cannot plead for equality of opportunity for peoples everywhere and overlook the denial of the right to vote for millions of our own people. Every citizen of the United States, without regard to color or creed, whether he resides where he was born, or whether he has moved to a great defense center or to a fighting front, is entitled to cast his vote. And I sure hope he does!

"We cannot offer the blueprints and the skills to rebuild the bombed-out cities of other lands and stymie the rebuilding of our own cities. Slums have no place in America.

"We cannot assist in binding the wounds of a war-stricken world and fail to safeguard the health of our own people.

Reform Begins at Home

"We cannot hope to raise the literacy of other nations and fail to roll back the ignorance that clouds many communities in many sectors of our own nation. Democracy can work successfully for that future which is its predestined heritage only when all people have the opportunity for the fullest education.

"The common man in America, and every American soldier over seas, wants both free enterprise and full employment. He wants to see the great new war plants converted into plants producing peacetime goods. He knows that he and others have acquired new skills and that they should be put to use.

"The average man of America knows that we can make and consume all the goods which make for a higher standard of living. He wants and he must have a job, enough to eat and wear, decent shelter, his own home and automobile, and a chance to educate his children.

"He knows that high tariff protection for our markets leads only to retaliation and boycotts by other countries.

The Inadequacy of Sanctions

"He knows that no coalition of nations can weather the innumerable impacts of money and trade monopolies. He witnessed the collapse of sanctions under the League of Nations and the growth of dictatorships that appealed to their peoples by promising to free them from economic slavery.

"He is convinced that nations must be organized by something more than trade pacts and non-aggression treaties. The peacemakers must have more daring and vision than the war-makers.

"If we are to mobilize peace production in the service of all the people we must completely turn away from scarcity economics. Too many corporations have made money by holding inventions out of use, by holding up prices and by cutting down production.

"We will face combustible realities when this struggle has passed.

"Even now there are millions in Europe and Asia who have only one thought, one question: 'When do we eat?'

"Peace does not come where starvation stays.

"Peace is a mockery where millions of homeless and diseased are given only freedom to die.

Making Peace Secure

"America will have to fill many bread-baskets, help to restore homes and provide medical care here and in other lands before our own peace will be secure.

"We know that a combination of countries seeking to limit our air commerce could shut off our international skyways.

"We know that a ganging-up by a group of international cartels at odds with us could wipe out our markets and sow the seeds of war.

"We know that we cannot close the doors on other nations and not expect them to close their doors on us.

"We know that imperialistic freebooters using the United States as a base can make another war inevitable.

"In that knowledge we can create co-operation or conflict; unity of purpose or under-the-table dealing.

"We must continue our splended teamwork with the British. We must become better acquainted with our new friends, the Russians.

"We can live peacefully in the same world with the Russians if we demonstrate to ourselves and the world after the war that we have gone all-out for full peacetime production and total consumer use of our products to bring about the maximum of human welfare.

Says People Will Decide

In a press conference prior to his address Mr. Wallace lashed out against "American Fascists" and predicted that if control of the Democratic Party became a struggle between its "Progressive element" and Conservatives he was "confident the people will take care of that."

He was proud to be called an "idealist," Mr. Wallace said, adding that he would "continue to be a practical one."

"Old-fashioned Americanism is the last refuge of the Fascists," he said, "but by old-fashioned Americanism they do not mean what is implied by the term, but mean the situation that existed when great corporations rose to power economically and politically. The reason Mr. Roosevelt is so hated by many big businessmen is the fact that he stopped making Washington a way-station on the road to Wall Street."

Champions Human Rights

Regarding the Democratic Party's future, Mr. Wallace said he would fight to the last ditch to keep control of it out of the hands of "men and corporations who put money rights above human rights."

He said he intended to spend the time he formerly devoted to the Board of Economic Warfare to "getting acquainted with the folks throughout the country." He was relieved of his BEW work by President Roosevelt after his differences with Secretary of Commerce Jones, and today Mr. Wallace refused to comment on that but declared he was proud of the agency's work.

At a Sunday breakfast at a downtown hotel Mr. Wallace told his audience that "the safety of the world depends on raising the standards of living of Asia's millions, lest they rise up a hundred years from now as 'have-nots.'"

After seeing the warplants of Wayne and Oakland Counties, he said, he was convinced that "we'll have to do more than build TVA's on the Danube to keep these plants and workers busy."

He offered as a "Christian and absolutely practical" suggestion to American businessmen that they turn to India and China for post-war investment—mentioning road building and hydroelectric projects and markets for farm machinery.

G. O. P. Says Wallace Drags 'Red Herring'

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 26

Vice-President Wallace's bristling indictment of "Isolationists" and "American Fascists" provoked a Republican charge today that he was attempting to "take the public mind off the embarrassing messes of the Administration" on the Home Front.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota told reporters it seemed clear to him that Mr. Wallace was attempting to shape the vital issue of the next presidential campaign between so-called interventionists and isolationists.

Hoover Proposes Sanctuary In Africa for Oppressed Jews

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Former President Hoover said last night that the uplands of Central Africa might well be turned into a home for the 4,000,000 oppressed Jews in Axis-dominated Europe.

"Many of these great African areas," said Mr. Hoover, "are mandates established from the last war, in trust for all the world. Such an area in Africa could be considered sentimentally an annex to Palestine."

From his home in Palo Alto, California, Mr. Hoover spoke to the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, a group of Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders from all over the country who have been meeting here the past week. His talk, heard at the Conference's final session, was broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Until the permanent settlement of Jewish refugees can be arranged, Mr. Hoover said, "there should be more systematic temporary measures." He added:

Could Be Assured of Support

"There are groups of Jews who have escaped into the neutral countries of Europe. They and any other refugees from the persecution of Fascism should be assured of support by the United Nations.

"Definite refugee stations should be arranged in these neutral countries for those who may escape. But these measures should be accompanied by arrangements to steadily transfer them from these refugee stations in neutral countries to other quarters. Possibly the release of greater numbers of refugees could be secured from the Nazi countries by European neutrals."

Mr. Hoover said several million Jews would have benefited if during the past two years authorities had followed his advice to provide "systematic food relief of the starving women, children and unemployed men in the occupied countries."

"Relief was refused," he said, "on the ground that such action would aid the Germans. We proposed conditions that would have prevented this.

Greece Is Being Saved

"Relief was, however, finally permitted to one of these countries, that is, Greece, under the exact conditions which we stipulated. The Greek people are being saved today, and our State Department says officially that it is not benefitting the Germans.

"Does not this experience warrant its extension to other occupied countries? It would save the lives of thousands of Jews."

Mr. Hoover deviated from his prepared address to comment on the resignation of Mussolini. Referring to Mussolini as "one of the great persecutors—not only of Jews," Hoover said:

"It will give heart to every man and woman in Axis-dominated countries. It is the hand-writing on the wall."

President Roosevelt sent a message to the Conference in which he said:

"You are aware of the interest of this Government in the terrible condition of the European Jews, and of our repeated endeavors to save those who could be saved. These endeavors will not cease until Nazi power is forever crushed."

F. B. I. Is Supreme in Its 35-Years, Having Outmatched All Its Foes

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation, born July 26, 1908, in an order of an attorney general, reaches its thirty-fifth birthday with a claim to having outmatched every foe, domestic and international.

Starting with bank examiners and secret service agents borrowed from the Treasury and a few other agencies, the F. B. I. has grown until today it has about 5,000 special agents disposed over the 3,000,000 square miles that is the Home Front The total personnel is more than 15,000, compared with 2,280 when war broke out in Europe in 1939.

The Office of War Information, taking note of the anniversary, commented that the F. B. I. had "wrecked whatever plans the Axis may have had to disrupt the United States from within."

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau since 1924, asserts that there has not been a single successful act of foreign-inspired sabotage, while enemy espionage agents have been kept in close check.

The OWI said that within 30 hours after bombs started falling on Pearl Harbor, the F. B. I. had taken into custody 1,771 enemy aliens previously catalogued as potentially dangerous. The comparable figure in the first war was about 100. Since the war began, the F. B. I. has picked up approximately 13,000 enemy aliens, of whom 4,800 have been interned after hearings before special boards.

The F. B. I. said that in its peacetime operations, fines, recoveries and savings resulting from its investigations returned about $6 to the public for every dollar the Bureau spent. But now, with the accent heavily placed on protection and counter-espionage work, its operations cost more than it returns directly. The prewar budget was around $7,500,000; the current budget runs more than $40,000,000.

McSpaden And White Meet In Tam Play-Off

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Blushing Buck White, unaccustomed to the glare of flash bulbs and the handclasps of well wishers, modestly went after the first tournament victory in his otherwise uneventful golf career today—the Tam O'Shanter All-American open championship.

White, an ex-caddy who now is pro at Greenwood, Miss., seldom has finished in the money of the cash circuit, but today he met Jug McSpaden of Philadelphia, a seasoned follower of the rainbow trail, in an 18-hole play-off for the $2,000 first prize and the title which goes with the game's richest tournament. The loser gets a runner-up award of $1,400.

Second Play-off

This is the second consecutive year the Tam extravaganza, which drew approximately 80,000 customers during the week and netted Uncle Sam about $729,000 in war stamps and bonds, has required a play-off to decide the champion. Last year Byron Nelson beat Clayton Heafner in the extra round to pocket his second straight Tam title and $2,500 in cash.

McSpaden, winner of the Canadian open in 1939 and the Miami open last winter, tied with White at the end of their 72 holes yesterday with an aggregate of 282 after both had fired 71s—one under par.

Brief Lead

Chick Harbert, the young Battle Creek, Mich., aviation cadet, took a brief lead with three straight birdies, but blew it with a pair of bogies to tie Nelson for third place with 283.

Meanwhile, Patty Berg of Minneapolis won the first prize of $200 in the Tam women's open by shooting a 79, three over women's par for a 72-hole medal of 307—the second lowest score in her tournament career. It gave her a five-strike lead over Spar Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif.

Great Lakes Nine Could Take Title Says Their Coach

GREAT LAKES, Ill., July 26 (AP)—"I'd like to have this Great Lakes baseball team and a franchise in either Major League," says the Sailors' coach, Lieut. Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, "and we'd be the team to beat for the championship."

The former Philadelphia Athletics catching star and Detroit Tigers manager probably isn't kidding, either, for his great aggregation has been "the team to beat" in 10 meetings with major league opposition, in which it has broken even.

Great Lakes this season has beaten the Chicago Cubs three times, 11-7, 4-0 and 5-1; the St. Louis Cardinals 5-2, and the Cleveland Indians, 2-1. It lost to Detroit 1-0, the New York Yankees 8-6, the Cincinnati Reds 6-4, the St. Louis Browns 8-2, and a combined White Sox-Washington Senators "star" array, 4-0.

Besides that, Cochrane has directed his baseball club to the triumphs over four American Association teams — Minneapolis, Louisville, Columbus, and Indianapolis—and lost to Kansas City of the same league. Their game with the Milwaukee Brewers ended in a 1-to-1 tie.

Up to Saturday Great Lakes had won 33 games, lost 7, and played that one tie—going along at a .825 pace. Last year it won 63 and lost 14 for an .818 average.

The big shots of the Sailors' attack are Johnny Mize (batting .407), ex-New York Giant; Joe Grace (.429), ex-St. Louis Brown; Ed Pellagrini (.357) of the Louisville Colonels, Carl Fiore (.356) of the Cedar Rapids Three-Eye League and Scranton Eastern League teams, and Glenn McQuillen (.344) of the St. Louis Browns.

Their top pitchers are Vern Olson (won 8, lost 1) of the Chicago Cubs, Bob Harris (6-1) of the Philadelphia A's, Frank Biscan (4-0) of the Browns, and George Hader (3-0 of the Texas League. A few weeks ago Mize was hitting .478, Pellagrini .457, and Grace .489. And Cochrane could almost smell that world championship—if he but had this team in the majors.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	51	33	.607	
Detroit	44	40	.524	7
Washington	46	43	.517	7½
Chicago	42	42	.500	9
Cleveland	42	42	.500	9
Boston	41	45	.477	11
St. Louis	39	44	.470	11½
Philadelphia	36	52	.409	17

Results July 25

Boston 7, St. Louis 0.
Boston 6, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 2, New York 1.
New York 6, Chicago 3.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 8, Washington 2.
Washington 7, Cleveland 2.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	56	28	.667	
Brooklyn	51	40	.566	8½
Pittsburgh	48	38	.558	9
Cincinnati	44	43	.506	13½
Chicago	41	46	.471	16½
Philadelphia	39	50	.438	19½
Boston	35	47	.427	20
New York	33	55	.375	25

Results July 25

St. Louis 5, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 2, New York 0.
Chicago 2, New York 0.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1.

Bright Future —By Pap'

KAY BYRNE
THE WESTCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB'S NEW WOMAN STATE GOLF QUEEN
SHE WAS RUNNER-UP AT THE BALL
A LONG HITTER WITH A SOUND ALL-AROUND GAME
FORE
UNCLE'S PRESSURE TOO
A TALENTED SINGER. SHE PLAYS THE GAME WITH THE ZEST OF ONE WHO LOVES GOLF
KAY SET A COURSE MARK AT LAKE PLACID ON HER WAY TO THE STATE TITLE
Pap'
AP Features

Kay Byrne was pretty much the whole show in the New York State women's golf championship at Lake Placid. The Westchester Country Club miss won the medal and then breezed through the field, setting a course record of 74 in the first round of her 8-and-7 triumph over Margaret Nichols in the final. A year ago Kay reached the semi-final round of the State title tournament before being turned back by Shirley Podret.

The impressive showing made by Kay at Lake Placid promises a bright future for her in competitive golf. Her game is fundamentally sound, thanks to the efforts of her first teacher, Tony Manero, the 1936 National open champion. Tony saw great possibilities in the youngster and made certain she started off on the right foot. Kay can thank Manero for developing her brassie shot, something few women players execute with confidence. The brassie has been her pet club and a friend in need on those long courses demanding length and accuracy on second shots.

Miss Byrne is a talented singer and golf has been little more than a pleasant form of recreation for her, but, if she ever takes the competitive game seriously, the top-flight players are going to have a real battle on their hands.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Byron Nelson shoots 77 and ties Clayton Heafner with 280 in Chicago Tam O'Shanter golf.

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller wins 16th game of season for Cleveland Indians.

Five Years Ago

Hank Greenberg hits 30th and 31st homers of season.

News Letter Asks Army Lift Ban On College Football

NEW YORK (AP)—The suggestion that the Army's ban on intercollegiate athletic competition by Army college trainees should be lifted is contained in the latest issue of "Central Office News Letter," publication of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate athletics.

Pointing out that two peculiarly American characteristics that are of value to soldiers are the ability to function smoothly while cooperating with other individuals all seeking the same end, and the incentive to win, the News Letter says:

"Strong in the belief that training which stresses these points should be available to every American who faces combat duty, the Central Office News Letter contends that the proven value of competitive sports justifies the lifting of the ban now imposed by the War Department on participation in such events by Army trainees stationed on the college campuses."

The publication also says that this prohibition is inconsistent with the policies of the United States Military and Naval Academies and with the Army's policy in permitting and encouraging the organization of teams at its bases in this country and abroad.

Minor Standings

International League

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	62	39	.614
Newark	53	42	.558
Montreal	49	47	.510
Syracuse	46	47	.495
Rochester	46	49	.484
Buffalo	45	52	.464
Baltimore	42	49	.462
Jersey City	39	58	.402

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	74	27	.733
San Francisco	61	39	.610
Portland	59	50	.500
Seattle	47	53	.470
San Diego	47	55	.461
Hollywood	47	55	.461
Oakland	45	58	.446
Sacramento	32	68	.320

Eastern League

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Scranton	53	32	.570
Albany	47	35	.573
Wilkes-Barre	45	34	.570
Elmira	44	38	.537
Binghamton	45	39	.536
Hartford	39	48	.494
Springfield	31	46	.403
Utica	16	63	.203

American Association

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—American Association baseball standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	48	33	.593
Indianapolis	48	36	.571
Columbus	48	38	.558
Toledo	45	44	.494
Minneapolis	43	45	.489
Louisville	40	44	.476
St. Paul	39	48	.448
Kansas City	31	55	.360

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	5	2	Javery	2	2
Judd	0	5	Salvo	2	3
Hughson	11	7	MacFayden	1	1
Terry	5	4	Tobin	6	7
Brown	5	4	Barrett	7	9

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Lanier	2	3	Andrews	1	13
Weeds	1	1	Martin	0	0
Dobson	1	6	Farrell	0	1
Newsome	1	5	Odom	0	0

Famous Coach Thinks Haegg Could Do 4.00

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — Gunder Haegg, who set an American outdoor record for the mile of 4:05.3 at Harvard Stadium Saturday, could turn in that much-discussed four-minute mile if he ran with a pacing machine.

That is the considered opinion of Lawson Robertson, famous University of Pennsylvania and Olympic team track coach, who has known all the standout runners of the last 30 years.

A pacing machine is mechanical with a clock arrangement and the dummy of a man revolving around the curb of the track.

Saw a Picture

"I saw a picture of one in England," explained Robbie. "You could simply set the clock for a four-minute mile and I believe a man of Haegg's speed and strength could keep up with it. I think he could do it at Franklin Field where the Penn Relays are run."

To do a four-minute mile Robertson believes the runner should do the first half-mile under two minutes, which he declares should not be a hardship on Haegg. (Haegg ran the first half-mile at Cambridge Saturday in 2:01.9). The third quarter is the toughest the way Robertson looks at it, and therefore the slowest. (Haegg did it in 60 seconds.) Then, said Robbie, the last quarter would have to be run under one minute. (Haegg's time for the last quarter was 63.4.) In addition, a fast track and a perfect day would be needed.

Needed Proper Pacing

In their prime Robertson thinks that Glenn Cunningham, whose mile record Haegg shattered, and Ben Eastman, of Stanford, could have run a four-minute mile with proper pacing.

Eastman, a great half and quarter miler 10 years ago, could have "flashed across the line in four minutes or less if he had seriously trained for the event," Robbie asserted. "He had great speed and worlds of endurance."

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	182	19	51	0	8	.315
Culberson	204	33	61	3	25	.296
Pariee	182	19	48	0	14	.296
Cronin	55	6	16	4	20	.291
Fox	330	30	92	2	27	.279
Metkovich	48	6	13	1	7	.271
Doerr	343	35	88	10	44	.257
Tabor	94	28	30	2	11	.251
Lupien	330	30	82	3	20	.242
Conroy	63	9	14	1	4	.215
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	82	8	16	0	5	.195
Barna	113	18	19	2	10	.170
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Nieman	143	18	40	0	18	.280
Holmes	341	35	92	3	30	.270
Klutts	100	8	28	0	9	.257
Masi	117	15	29	2	15	.248
Workman	332	20	80	8	42	.241
Burns	72	6	17	1	5	.236
Wietelmann	287	22	68	0	26	.236
Ryan	245	26	55	1	15	.224
Ross	183	22	40	5	20	.219
Joost	285	25	54	2	16	.189
Farrell	28	1	5	0	0	.179
Poland	93	5	13	0	7	.140

Minor League Scores

Results July 25

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 5-3, Jersey City 2-2.
Newark 4-4, Baltimore 2-3.
Montreal 5-1, Buffalo 2-20.
Rochester 8-1, Syracuse 1-0.

American Association

Louisville 9-2, Minneapolis 5-3.
Indianapolis 5-4, St. Paul 3-3.
Columbus 3-0, Milwaukee 1-2.
Kansas City 4-3, Toledo 3-4.

Eastern League

Albany 6-2, Springfield 1-1.
Elmira 6-0, Scranton 5-4.
Wilkes-Barre 14-7, Binghamton 0-3.
Hartford 6, Utica 1.

Southern Association

Knoxville 2-1, Little Rock 6-6.
Montgomery 5-0, New Orleans 6-3.
Atlanta 6-2, Birmingham 3-6.
Memphis 8-2, Nashville 6-4.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4-6, Sacramento 5-3.
Seattle 3-2, Hollywood 2-3.
San Francisco 6-3, San Diego 3-2.
Portland 3-3, Oakland 1-8.

Lefty O'Doul Aided Rookie Red Sox Star

By Ed Rumill
Sport Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The latest rookie sensation of the Red Sox, as they struggle to regain lost prestige in the American League, is George Metkovich. How did this San Francisco purchase develop from a mediocre Braves' farm hand into a big leaguer at Fenway Park?

"The man who helped the most to get me up here was Lefty O'Doul, the manager of the San Francisco club," Metkovich told me before the double-header yesterday with St. Louis, swept by the Red Sox, 7-0 and 6-4. "Until I got to Lefty, nobody had spent any time coaching me at the plate. I'd had to go along, picking up what I could by myself. Sometimes it takes a fellow a long while to get the knack by himself.

One at a Time

"But O'Doul really went to work on me," George continued. "And he has a swell way of teaching you. Instead of talking to you for half an hour the first time, giving you a flock of tips to remember, he just tells you one thing at a time. When he sees you've learned the first lesson, he'll show you something else. He sure is a great guy with young ball players. You can't be on his ball club long without learning something about hitting.

"I'll tell you one of the first things O'Doul did to me," the new Red Sox center fielder went on. "He broke me of the habit of lunging at the ball. And you'll get a kick out of the way he did it. He tied a rope around my waist and, holding on to the other end, stood behind the batting cage. Every time I lunged in batting practice, he'd give a yank on the rope. After a while I caught on."

Filling Hole

Metkovich is not the first good looking hitter Lefty O'Doul, the man in the green suit, has sent up to the majors, but George could turn out to be one of the best. A free swinger who reminds you of Johnny Pesky in the batter's box and Ted Williams out of it, Metkovich has given the Sox a big lift by filling a hole in the outfield and adding much-needed punch at the plate.

Metkovich played a role in yesterday's twin win over the Browns, although this time it happened to be a minor one. His triple was the spark which touched off the Boston attack in the opener and brought Tex Hughson a smart 7-0 victory, his 11th of the season. Tex had a no-hitter for six innings and a one-hitter until the ninth, when Gutteridge singled after Chartak's double. It was easily the Texan's best effort of the year. He walked no one.

Doerr Hitting

The little man with the big bat on Sunday was Bobby Doerr. Since coming home to Fenway Park, the all-star second baseman had clouted along at a sensational .481 gait prior to this afternoon's date with the Browns, which closes the series. Bobby hit four home runs in four playing days, adding his 10th of the season in the nightcap yesterday, helping Mike Ryba to his fifth triumph. Mike has lost only two. Of course, it was his first start after numerous relief jobs.

The Red Sox have suddenly discovered that they can steal bases. They were a running club yesterday before 18,250 customers, stealing half a dozen bases. Pete Fox had three; Doerr, Culberson and Skeeter Newsome one each. Every time Frank Shellenback sent a man down from first base, he reached safely. Running is a good idea. It throws the other team's defense into a state of confusion.

Briefs . . . The Braves dropped a pair in St. Louis yesterday, 5-1 and 7-3 . . . That makes eight straight for the Cards, who this morning had an 8½ game bulge on the fading Dodgers . . . Keep an eye on the Pirates . . . They have won four straight and 10 out of 13, and are just half a game to the rear of the Dodgers . . . Tomorrow is an open date in Boston . . . Try to get out to Fenway on Wednesday for the War Relief Fund double-header with Detroit . . . Dick Wakefield, Detroit's kid outfielder, is leading the American League at bat.

Huskies Drop Football

Northeastern University will drop varsity football for 1943 and probably for the duration, Athletic Director Edward S. Parsons announced yesterday. The institution, a member of the New England Conference, was to play seven games this fall. It is expected that Northeastern will participate in other sports.

Cleveland is glad Ted Lyons has gone to war. The Chicago pitcher had a score of 52-26 against the Indians.

Restaurants
LAWRENCE, MASS.
Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
PURITAN ICE CREAM STANDS
Daniel Webster Highway, South of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine 566 Congress Street

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 387,000
1943 volume to date 189,646,820
1942 volume to date 58,667,436

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Saturday 52.2 Prev. day 52.2
Month ago 51.7 Year ago 36.7
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
Acme Steel (3)	1	56	56	56	—1
Adams Exp (.15g)	29	12	11½	11½	— ½
Adams-Millis ½g	3	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	15	46	45	45	—1⅛
Alaska Juneau	5	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	93	3	2½	2¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	28	28	26¼	26¼	—3
Alleg pf $30 xw	92	28¾	26⅞	26⅞	—2⅛
Allegheny pr pf	16	43½	41½	41¾	—3¼
Allen Indust (.4e)	2	10½	10½	10½	
Allegh Lud S .70g	27	29	28	28	—1½
AllChem & Dye (6)	5	156½	156½	155½	—2½
Allied Mills ½g	4	24	23¼	23¼	—1¼
Allied Strs .45g	21	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	28	40½	39	39⅝	— ⅝
Alpha P Chem ½g	5	22⅜	21⅜	21½	—1⅜
Amal Leather 2c	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	14	84¼	83	84¼	+1¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	5	30¾	30	30	— ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	1	71	71	71	— ½
Am Bank N .40g	7	17¼	16½	16½	—1
Am Beach (¼e)	8	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
Am Brake Sh .65g	6	39½	39	39	+ ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	69	7¾	7¼	7⅜	
Am Can (3)	4	88½	86	86	—2¼
Am Can pf (7)	†200	180½	180¼	180¼	
Am Car & Fdy 2g	37	38¼	36¼	37¼	—2½
Am C&F pf 10½g	5	75½	75	75	—2
Am Ch & Ch (1g)	5	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	† 3c	110½	110½	110½	
Am Cryst Sug ½g	3	15½	15⅜	15½	
Am Cryst S pf 6	† 10	103	103	103	—1¼
Am Distilleries	4	30¼	29	29	—1⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	15	27	26	26¼	— ⅛
Am & For Power	47	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am&FPS&pf 2.85g	8	74½	73½	74½	— ½
Am&FPS7pf 3.32½	7	85½	84	85½	— ½
Am & FP 2 pf	54	24½	23	23½	—1⅛
Am How 55 1½g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Am Hide&Leath	15	4½	4	4½	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68	68	68	— ½
Am Ice	4	41¼	41½	41¼	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	85½	85	85½	—1
Am Internat Corp	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .50g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Inv I pf 2½g	† 10	43½	43½	43½	
Am Locomotive	39	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 5½g	12	106	105	105½	— ½
Am M & Fdy .40g	7	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
Am Ma & Met 1½g	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	7	23	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
Am Metal pf 6	† 30	121¼	121¼	121¼	+1¼
Am News 1.80	† 20	33¼	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	28	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	50	45⅜	43	44½	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	116	42⅜	39½	41¼	
Am Rad&St S .30g	61	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
Am Rolling M .40g	70	15⅝	14⅜	15	— ⅝
Am R M pf 4½	†390	69½	68¾	69	— ½
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Seating ½g	7	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	†170	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—1¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	20	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	† 250	156	155½	156	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	2	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¾
Am Snuff pf (6)	† 30	150	150	150	
Am Stores (¾g)	3	13¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	13	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove .90g	2	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	4	29½	28¾	28⅝	—1⅛
Am Sum Tob (1g)	†	31½	30¾	30¾	— ⅞
Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	158	157⅜	157¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	† 9	61⅜	61½	61½	—1½
Am Tob pf (6)	† 50	146½	146	146½	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	19	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Am Viscose 1½g	14	47	46¾	46¾	— ¾
Am Water Works	38	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ¼
Am Woolen	15	7¼	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	13	79	74½	74¾	—4¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	50	50	50	—2¼
Anaconda Cop 1½g	99	28⅛	27⅛	27½	— ¾
Anac W&C ½g	†270	28¼	28	28	— ¼
Archer Hock .30g	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Arden Copper (½g)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
APW Paper	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
Arm G pf cld Sep 1	2	110 ff	110 ff	110 ff	
Arm G pf cld Sp22	5	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
Armour Ill	212	6	5⅝	6	
Armour Ill pr pf	31	80	75	80	+8
Armour Ill pf	†170	78½	75	78½	+6½
Armstrong Cork 1½g	2	37½	37	37	— ¼
Arnold Const (½)	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Asd Dry Gds ½g	13	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Asd DG 1pf 6	† 10	96	96	96	— ½
Asd DG 2pf 7	† 30	94	93	94	
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 10	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Atch T & SF 4½g	125	67⅛	63¼	64½	—3½
Atch T&S F pf (5)	3	88⅝	88	88½	— ½
Atl Coast L 1½g	26	33¾	32	33¼	—1⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	4	32	31	31	—2
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	57	57	57	—3
Atl Refining (.50g)	16	26½	26	26	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	14	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	†180	67½	66½	67½	
Austin Nichols	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2½	†390	81	79	79	—2
Aviation Co (.10g)	184	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct 3½g	38	17	16½	16¾	— ⅞
Balt & Ohio	65	8½	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅞
Bangor & Ar	12	10¼	8¾	9½	— ⅜
Bangor&A pf 5k	† 60	54½	54½	54	
Barber Asphalt	20	25¾	24⅝	25¼	— ⅞
Barker Bros (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	39	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	23	17	16½	16¼	—1
Beatrice Cream 1a	6	33½	33	33½	— ⅛
Beat Cr pf 5	† 10	103¼	103¼	103¼	
Beech Airc 1e	24	14	13½	13⅝	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅞
Bendix Aviat 1½g	14	56¼	55¾	56	—1
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36½	36½	36½	—1
Bethl Inv L (.60g)	1	17	17	17	July24
Best Foods (.80g)	21	16	15½	16¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	76	64⅝	62⅜	62½	—2¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	120¾	120	120¼	— ¾
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	33	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ½g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Blumenthal pf 7	† 20	100	100	100	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	32	17⅝	17	17½	— ⅜
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	51¼	50½	50½	—1
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½	† 10	51	51	51	
Bond Stores 1.60	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	8	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	14	35⅝	34½	34⅝	—1⅛
Boston & Maine	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1g	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1½g	18	11½	11	11½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	9	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Bklyn-Man Transit	1				
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½g	7	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Buffalo-Erie ½g	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90g	2	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	3	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	12	29¼	29	29½	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	18	14⅛	14	14	
Bush Termin'l .20g	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	† 20	58	58	58	
Bush TB pf1¾k	† 80	36	35½	35½	—1
Butler Bros .30g	19	10¾	10¼	10⅜	
Butler Bros pf 1½	48	28½	28	28	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ¼e	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	16	16	15½	15⅝	—1⅛
Byers AM pf 7	† 30	80¾	80	80¾	—2¼
Byron Jackson ¼g	3	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼

C

Calif Pack (1½)	5	28¼	27¼	27¼	—1⅛
Calif P pf 2½	† 10	54¼	54⅛	54¼	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Calum & Hec .45g	13	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	6	17⅛	17	17	— ½
Can Dry G Ale .60	21	24⅞	24	24	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	76	10¾	9¾	10	— ⅜
Capitol Adm A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	† 90	46	45	45	—1¼
Carc C & D (5)	† 30	95½	95½	95½	— ¼
Case (JI) Co (3g)	6	117½	115	115	—4¼
Case (JI)pf (7)	† 10	140½	140½	140½	—1½
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	53	51	52	—1
Celanese Corp (1g)	15	39¾	39¼	39½	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	†210	107½	107¼	107¼	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 2	127½	127½	127½	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	12	14¼	14	14¼	
Celotex pf1 new	†110	20	19½	20	
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	4	5⅛	5	5	
Cent RR NJ	18	13	12¾	13	
Cent V Sug 2½g	15	23¼	21½	22	
Century Rib M	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	17	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†160	61	58½	59½	—1½
Champ Paper .60g	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	† 4	107½	107½	107½	
Chas & Ohio (3)	55	49⅝	47½	47¾	—2¼
Checker Cab	3	32¼	31	31½	—1½
Chi & E Ill	50	7⅞	7½	7⅝	—1⅛
Chi&E I A 1.35g	45	14	13	13½	—1⅜
Chi Grt West	25	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	6	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅞
Chi Mail Order ½e	20	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	19½	18¼	18⅜	—1⅛
Chi P T cv pf 3(2)	3	41	39½	39⅞	—1¼
ChiPT pref 2½	†220	53	52¾	52⅞	— ⅜
Chicksaw Cot Oil 1	1	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅜
Childs Co	70	3½	2⅞	3	
Chrysler Corp 1½g	32	82¾	81¼	81½	—1⅞
City Ice & F 1.20	7	15¼	15	15	
City Stores	4	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Clark Eq 1½g	† 5	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
Clev Grap Br (1g)	6	39	38½	39	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	13	42¼	40¾	40¾	—1½
Clueti, Peabody 1g	5	39	38½	38¾	+ ½
Cocoa-Cola A 3	† 40	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	†8	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Col-P-P .pf4¼	† 10	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Col & South	†350	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	†180	10	10	10	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	4	18	17½	17½	—1
Col Br East A .60g	7	23¾	23½	23½	
Colum G & E	539	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	7	73¼	71½	71½	—2¼
Colum Pict (½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	5	43	42	42	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	13	44½	43	43	—1
Comi Solvents .30g	39	15	14½	14½	— ½
Com'with & South	72	1	⅞	⅞	
Com & Sou pf (3g)	20	65¼	63½	65	—1¼
Comwlth Ed 1.65g	15	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ½
Conde Nast (½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9½	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	6	24½	24¼	24¼	
Consol Cig pf 7	† 30	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Cons Coppermin	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	38	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	6	105	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ½k	3	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	32	6	4¾	5¼	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	14	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	49	17	16¼	16½	— ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	8	23¾	23	23	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	1	13	13	13	— ½
Consol Coal pf 2½	3	37	36¼	36¼	—1
Comm P pf 4½	†240	102¼	101½	102	
Container Corp ½g	7	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
Cont Baking ½g	16	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (½g)	19	34¼	34	34¼	—1½
Cont Dia Fib .45g	5	14½	13½	13½	—1⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	49	49	49	
Cont. Motors .30g	65	6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	6	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅛
Cont. Steel (½g)	2	27	27	27	— ½
Copperweld Stl .80	8	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	† 40	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Corn Prod (2.60)	10	59¾	58⅝	58¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	181½	181½	181½	+ ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Coty International	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	36	20¾	20	20⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†170	106	105	105	—
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Crosley Corp ½g	41	22½	21	22¼	+1
Crown Cork&S ½g	4	29¼	29	29¼	+1
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	45	44¾	45	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	28	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	† 10	95½	95½	95½	
Crucible Stl (2e)	26	36	34¾	34¾	—1⅞
Crucible Stl pf (5)	4	82½	81½	82	— ½
Cuba RR pf	†400	20	20	20	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	22	13½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Curtis Press (1¼)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	33	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1¼k	6	34¼	33½	33½	— ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	134	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	10	21¾	21	21	—1
Cutler-Hammer ⅛a	15	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜

D

Davison Chem (1g)	8	16	15½	15¾	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.50e	20	39¾	38¾	38½	— ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Detroit-Wom-S ¼g	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	20	14¾	13⅞	14½	—1
Del Lack & West	71	8½	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	18	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†470	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Diam Match pf1½	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
Diam T Motor ½g	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
Dist Corp-S h2.22	19	31¾	30¼	30¼	— ¾
Dixie Cup (¼g)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	
Dixie C A 2½	† 40	43¾	43½	43¾	
Dochler Die C ¼g	9	29	27¾	28	—2
Domeshtics h1.20g	18	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	16	65½	63½	63½	—2½
Dow Chem (3)	2	144⅞	143	143	—1¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	5	31	30	30	—
Dunhill Int	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ½
Duplan Corp (.30g)	2	12	12	12	
du Pont deN (2g)	6	154	152	152	—2
DuqLight 1pf 5	†100	120	120	120	+ ¾

E

Eastern Air L	8	40½	38¾	38¾	—2¼
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7¾	7	7¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	165	165	165	—1¾
E Kodak pf 6	† 20	180	180	180	
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	43½	42¾	42½	— ⅞
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
El Auto-Lite 1g	8	38	37½	37¼	— ¾
Elec Boat (½g)	13	11½	11	11	— ⅞
El Power &Lt	30	6	5¾	5½	— ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	2	56¾	55¾	55¾	—1⅞
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	73¾	72	2	—1½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	79½	77½	7	—
El Storage Bat (2)	2	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	160	7¼	6⅞	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 50	80	80	80	— ¾
Equit Off Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	
Erie RR (½g)	6	14½	13½	13½	— ¾
Erie RR cl ¼g	116	13¼	12½	13¼	—1
Erie RR pf A (5)	6	51½	50¾	51¼	—1⅛
Evans Products	29	13½	12⅞	13¼	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1	1	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	7	25¼	24½	25	— ⅛
Fed&&TractionAg	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)	† 20	105	104½	104½	— ½
Fed M&Smelt 2g	2	25¼	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ½g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.40a	7	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Firest T&R 1½g	10	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	1	110	110	110	+ ¼
Flintkote ½g	12	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	† 10	108	108	108	— ¼
Florence Stove 1g	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	4	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	†200	47	45	45	—3¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	4	13	12¾	13	
Food Mach .70g	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	11	17	17	17	— ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1½	† 60	19	19	19	
Francisco Sugar	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	10	37	36	36¾	— ½

G

Gabriel Co .(20g)	9	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) 1ae	22	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	27	5⅞	5¾	5½	— ⅜
Gaylord pf 2¼	† 10	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Gen Am Inv .40e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gen Am Trans 1g	6	45	44¼	45	
Gen Baking .45g	25	8½	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	14	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	10	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cab'e A	6	15½	14¾	14¾	—1¼
Gen Ch pf 5¼k	† 3	96	94½	95	—1
Gen Cigar 1	4	29	28	28	—1½
Gen Elec (1.40)	56	38¾	38	38	— ½
Gen Foods 1.20g	4	41½	41½	41¼	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf4¼a	† 50	115½	115½	115½	
Gen G & El A	18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	† 20	98	98	98	
Gen Mills (4)	5	68¼	68	68¼	+ ½
Gen Motors (1g)	54	48	46	46	— ½
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	130	130	130	
Gen Out Advert	19	9¾	8¾	9¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	3	15½	14½	14½	—1
Gen Pub Ex ½g	9	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½g	4	22½	22	22	—1
Gen Ry Sig pf6	† 20	112	112	112	— ½
Gen Real&Util	39	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Gen Refract .60g	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ½g	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Gen S C pf 4½k	†320	88	85¼	85¼	—3½
Gen Time Inst	5	20¼	19½	19½	—1½
Gen T & Rub ½g	4	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅜
Gillette Saf R ¼g	19	8¾	8¾	8½	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .30g	10	12¼	12¼	12⅜	— ½
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	82	82	82	
Glidden Co (.60g)	5	21	20¾	21	
Gobel (Adolf)	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ½g	26	42½	41¾	41¾	— ½
Goodyear Tire 1½g	32	41	40¾	40¾	—1
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	5	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	† 20	91	91	91	
Graham-Paige Mot	53	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	16	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Grand Union	5	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
Granite C S 17½g	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	35	34½	34½	—1½
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	2	17½	17½	17½	

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Steel Demand Seen Sustained After the War

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Steel News, quarterly publication of the U. S. Steel Corporation, said in its current July issue, that almost all of the steel production now being hurled at the Axis in the form of shells, ships, tanks and planes would be converted to civilian use here and abroad after the war, preliminary surveys in the industry had shown.

While admitting that plastics and other forms of substitutes for steel would represent a postwar competitive factor, George W. Wolf, president of the U. S. Steel Export Company, predicted that the steel industry would have its hands full supplying war-stagnated civilian needs and that great initiative and ingenuity would be required to fill the demands.

Estimated Demand

After checking the postwar needs of 13 customer industries which in normal times use about four-fifths of United States Steel's output, Mr. Wolf's survey disclosed the following estimated demands:

1. In 1944, the automotive industry will have backed up civilian demands for 12,000,000 automotive vehicles. "Thus for the first several years after the war it will be a seller's market for the automotive industry," the survey reports, "and the happy condition of how many units it can produce and not how many it can sell."

2. National housing requirements for the first 10 years after the war will total 1,500,000 dwelling units a year. The survey predicted the "fabricated house will come into its own," and that, through the technique of mass production, steel would be used extensively. Established industries may also want to build new steel-fabricated plants rather than convert old ones, the survey found.

3. Farms were predicted as a growing market for steel, which will be frequently employed in frames for barns and sheds, while accumulated demands for fencing, tractors and other mechanized equipment were regarded as heavy.

Highway Needs

4. The nation's highway system has developed a heavy backlog of orders for steel reinforcements, the survey said, while more metropolitan elevated highways such as New York's West Side highway will be in demand.

5. The railroad industry will need new trackage and rolling stock to meet faster passenger and freight schedules, with emphasis on heavier track steel, the survey said.

6. Global air transport and shipping lanes will require vast new steel supplies.

7. The oil and gas industry will require supplies for delayed maintenance of equipment as well as new orders for drilling, the steel report showed.

8. Home equipment, from refrigerators to kitchen sinks will be in great demand, requiring additional supplies from the mills, according to the survey. Expansion, rather than contraction, of the steel container industry also was predicted.

Export Demand

In addition to the domestic field, the survey estimated that upward of 20,000,000 tons of steel would be required to fill the export demand piled up during the war.

To supplement the U. S. Steel Corporation survey, a group of economists of the U. S. Department of Commerce recently said that the steel industry might anticipate the opening up of "enormous markets which did not exist before the war."

Except for about 20 per cent of the civilian manpower, the Commerce Department foresaw no serious problem of conversion to peacetime production in the steel industry.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Supply A (.60g)	7	7	7
100	Ainsworth (.70g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Air Associates (1g)	11	11	11
100	Air Products (.60g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Allied Prod (.50g)	11	11	11
100	Allied Prod A (1g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Alum Ltd (.50g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Alumn Co Am (.80)	17½	17½	17½
400	Alum Co Am pf	114½	114½	114½
100	Am Beverage	4½	4½	4½
100	Am Box Board (¾g)	9½	9½	9½
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	3	3	3
50	Am CP&L (.50)	11½	11½	11½
1600	Am CP&L pf (1.50g)	25½	25½	25½
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	13½	13½	13½
1500	Am & Fgn P war	4½	4½	4½
150	Am Fork & Hoe	11½	11½	11½
600	Am Gas & El (1.80)	18½	18½	18½
275	Am Gas & El pf	27½	27½	27½
700	Am Gen (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
200	Am Gen $2 pf	6	6	6
33	Am Gen $2½ pf	36½	36½	36½
100	Am Hard Rub (½g)	40	40	40
200	Am Laun Mch (1g)	20	20	20
4100	Am Light & T	27½	27½	27½
100	Am Lt & T pf	19½	17½	18
50	Am Mfg (1g)	25½	25½	25½
1300	Am Maracaibo	37	37	37
2400	Am Republics (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
250	Am Superpow 1pf	12⅞	11½	12
1500	Am Superpow	103	102¾	102¾
200	Amsuperpow p	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Thread pf (½)	16½	15½	16
800	Am Writ Pap	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
90	AppalElPowpf(4½)	43	43	43
700	Ark Nat Gas	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5100	Ark Nat Gas A	5	4¾	4¾
300	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9M	4¾	4¾
10	Ark P & L pf (.7)	10½	10	10
200	Aro Equip (.70g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	20½	20	20½
300	Ashland Oil & R (.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1000	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	Atl Rayon (¼g)	6	6	6
1500	Atlas Corp war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Atlas D Forge (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Atlas Ply (.90g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Automat Prod (½g)	9½	9½	9½
700	Auto V Mach (½g)	5½	5½	5½
7	Babcock & Wil (.50)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Baldw Loco pf (3.50)	23½	23½	23½
22	Baldwin Loco war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Barium Stn St	39½	39½	39½
1400	Basic Refract (.20g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Bassett Mills (.80)	14½	14½	14½
1400	Bellanca Aircr	4½	4½	4½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	7	7	7
100	Bickford's	5½	5½	5½
800	Blue Ridge (.80)	11½	11½	11½
100	Blumenthal (.80)	11	11	11
100	Boeing Airplane	39½	39½	39½
100	Bohack (H C) inf (.90)	9½	9½	9½
100	Bohack (H C) pf (.90)	9½	9½	9½
100	Bridgeport Mach	3½	3½	3½
100	Brill B	3½	3½	3½
100	Brill Celan	2½	2½	2½
100	Brown & B WA (1k)	27½	27½	27½
200	Brown Fence	2½	2½	2½
100	Brown Fence pf (1k)	18½	18½	18½
100	Brown Rubber	3½	3½	3½
200	Bruce E (1)	6½	6½	6½
100	Buckeye Pi (.60g)	16½	16½	16½
1300	Buf N&EP pf	15½	15½	15½
200	Buf Niag El pf	15½	15½	15½
2200	Bunk Hill & S	3½	3½	3½
200	Burma Ltd	13½	13½	13½
1200	Burry Biscuit	7½	7½	7½
300	Butler (P H)	4	4	4
100	Calamba Sug	4½	4½	4½
100	Cal Ei Pow	6½	6½	6½
1300	Callite Tung (.20g)	4½	4½	4½
6300	Can Marconi	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
800	Carrier Corp	2½	2½	2½
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	16½	16½	16½
500	Cen & SW Ut	37½	37½	37½
100	Cen Hud G&E (.81g)	37½	37½	37½
80	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	97½	97½	97½
200	ChambMWS1 (1.30g)	97¾	97	97
125	Chi Riv & Mch (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
500	Chief Cons Mng	7½	7½	7½
2900	Childs pf	7½	7½	7½
2700	Cities Service	22	20⅝	20⅝
350	Cit Svc pf	15⅜	14¼	14⅝
100	Citv Auto Stpg (.60)	92½	90	90
1500	Claude Neon Lts	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150	Cleve El Illum (1g)	1	1	1
1700	Cleve Tractor	34	33	34
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	17¾	16½	17⅝
2700	Colon Develop	13	13	13
700	Colonial Airl	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Colon Fuel & I war	9½	9½	9½
150	Colt PF Air (2¼g)	3½	3½	3½
470	Colum G&E pf (5)	52¾	51½	52½
200	Comm P Svc (1.60)	56¼	56	56
100	Compo S M vtc (.30g)	21	21	21
100	Cons Biscuit (.20g)	11	11	11
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Cons GE Bal pf (3)	66½	66	66
160	Cons GE Bal pf C	117⅞	117¾	117⅞
200	Cons Mng & S	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Cons Ret Strs	38¼	38	38
1100	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	7½	7½	7½
400	Cons Textile	9¾	9½	9½
120	Cont C&E pr pf	33½	33½	33½
600	Cont Rail & Stl	9½	9½	9½
200	Cook Pt & Y (.60)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
300	Coop-B pr pf (3)	11	11	11
200	Copper Range (.80)	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
300	Corroson & Rey	6½	6½	6½
10	Cor&Rey pf (.6k)	2	2	2
2500	Cosden Petro	87¼	87¼	87¼
200	Creole Pet	23½	23½	23½
500	Croft Brewing	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2000	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	2½	2½	2½
400	Darby Pet (¼g)	20½	20½	20½
200	Dayton Rub	17¾	17½	17½
1200	Derby Oil	17¾	17½	17½
100	Det Gask & Mfg	5¼	4¾	5
300	Det Mtch Stove	12½	12½	12½
300	Det Stl Prod	31½	31½	31½
75	Draper Corp	18⅜	18¼	18¼
100	Driver Har	73½	73½	73½
900	Duro-Test	28¾	28¾	28¾
200	Duval Tex Sul	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	Eagle Pich Ld	10½	10½	10½
300	East Gas&F	12	12	12
200	East G&F 8pf (2¼k)	2½	2½	2½
75	East G&F prpf (4½)	39½	39	39
25	East Mall Iron (1g)	5½	5½	5½
50	East Sta Pr A pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	East Sta Pr B pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	East Sug Assoc (2½e)	2½	2½	2½
13000	East Wash Wn (.5e)	2½	2½	2½
2400	Eaton & Sh	3	3	3
600	Eaton & Sh pf (5)	82	82	82
100	Eaton & Sh pf A	2	2	2
100	Eaton & Sh pf (8)	2	2	2
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (1g)	1½	1½	1½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (¼g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (1k)	1	1	1
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (2k)	1½	1½	1½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (3k)	2	2	2
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (4k)	2½	2½	2½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (5k)	3	3	3
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (6k)	3½	3½	3½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (7k)	4	4	4
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (8k)	4½	4½	4½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (9k)	5	5	5
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (10k)	5½	5½	5½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (11k)	6	6	6
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (12k)	6½	6½	6½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (13k)	7	7	7
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (14k)	7½	7½	7½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (15k)	8	8	8
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (16k)	8½	8½	8½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (17k)	9	9	9
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (18k)	9½	9½	9½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (19k)	10	10	10
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (20k)	10½	10½	10½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (21k)	11	11	11
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (22k)	11½	11½	11½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (23k)	12	12	12
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (24k)	12½	12½	12½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (25k)	13	13	13
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (26k)	13½	13½	13½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (27k)	14	14	14
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (28k)	14½	14½	14½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (29k)	15	15	15
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (30k)	15½	15½	15½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (31k)	16	16	16
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (32k)	16½	16½	16½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (33k)	17	17	17
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (34k)	17½	17½	17½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (35k)	18	18	18
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (36k)	18½	18½	18½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (37k)	19	19	19
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (38k)	19½	19½	19½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (39k)	20	20	20
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (40k)	20½	20½	20½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (41k)	21	21	21
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (42k)	21½	21½	21½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (43k)	22	22	22
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (44k)	22½	22½	22½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (45k)	23	23	23
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (46k)	23½	23½	23½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (47k)	24	24	24
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (48k)	24½	24½	24½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (49k)	25	25	25
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (50k)	25½	25½	25½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (51k)	26	26	26
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (52k)	26½	26½	26½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (53k)	27	27	27
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (54k)	27½	27½	27½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (55k)	28	28	28
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (56k)	28½	28½	28½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (57k)	29	29	29
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (58k)	29½	29½	29½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (59k)	30	30	30
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (60k)	30½	30½	30½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (61k)	31	31	31
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (62k)	31½	31½	31½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (63k)	32	32	32
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (64k)	32½	32½	32½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (65k)	33	33	33
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (66k)	33½	33½	33½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (67k)	34	34	34
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (68k)	34½	34½	34½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (69k)	35	35	35
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (70k)	35½	35½	35½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (71k)	36	36	36
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (72k)	36½	36½	36½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (73k)	37	37	37
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (74k)	37½	37½	37½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (75k)	38	38	38
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (76k)	38½	38½	38½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (77k)	39	39	39
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (78k)	39½	39½	39½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (79k)	40	40	40
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (80k)	40½	40½	40½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (81k)	41	41	41
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (82k)	41½	41½	41½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (83k)	42	42	42
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (84k)	42½	42½	42½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (85k)	43	43	43
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (86k)	43½	43½	43½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (87k)	44	44	44
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (88k)	44½	44½	44½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (89k)	45	45	45
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (90k)	45½	45½	45½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (91k)	46	46	46
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (92k)	46½	46½	46½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (93k)	47	47	47
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (94k)	47½	47½	47½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (95k)	48	48	48
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (96k)	48½	48½	48½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (97k)	49	49	49
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (98k)	49½	49½	49½
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (99k)	50	50	50
1400	Ecuadorian Corp (100k)	50½	50½	50½

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
800	Kirk Lake GM (.04)	11	11	11
100	Koppers Co pf (6)	111	111	111
100	Kress (S H) pf (.60)	103½	103	103
100	Kreuger Brew (.35½g)	13½	13½	13½
400	Lake Shore M (1.80)	83½	83½	83½
400	Lakey For&M (.10g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Lamson Corp (.90g)	3	3	3
100	Lane-Wells (.50g)	8	8	8
100	Lang Un Bak A (.2g)	11½	11½	11½
1700	Lehigh C&N (.60g)	9	9	9
900	Leonard Oil Dev	7½	7½	7½
400	Line Material (½g)	11½	11½	11½
400	Lit Bros	7	7	7
900	Locke Stl Ch (1.20g)	12	12	12
600	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	9	9	9
200	Long Is Lt	2½	2½	2½
2100	Long Is Lt pf B	1½	1½	1½
400	Louis L & E (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
400	Lynch Corp (3)	36½	36	36½
100	Manati Sug war	2	2	2
100	Marion Stm Shov	12½	12½	12½
600	McWill Dredg (½g)	12½	12½	12½
10	Mead John (3a)	125	125	125
300	Merritt-Chap & S	14½	14½	14½
2700	Mesabi Iron	7	6¾	7
800	Metal Tex (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Mich Sug pf (.80k)	7	7	7
300	MicromatRone(.30e)	9	9	9
100	Mid St P Bvtc	1½	1½	1½
1900	MidWestCp (.20g)	6½	6½	6½
300	Midvale (1½g)	15	15	15
100	Midwest Ref (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
225	Minn Min&M (1.20)	30	29¾	29¾
700	Molybdenum (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Monarch MT (1½g)	87	87	87
400	Monogram Pict	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Monroe Loan A (.20)	17½	17½	17½
100	Montr LH&P (h1½)	3½	3½	3½
600	Mt City Cop (.15h)	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Mount Prod (½g)	2	2	2
100	Muskeg P Ring (.45g)	8½	8½	8½
4400	Nat Bellas Hess	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	8½	8½	8½
1800	Nat Conv (1)	2	1¾	1¾
3300	Nat Fuel G (1)	52½	52¼	52½
20	Nat P&L pf (6)	14¾	14	14¼
100	Nat Rub Mach (¾g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	100¼	100¼	100¼
600	Nat Trans (.9g)	15	11⅞	11⅞
100	Nat Un Rad	13	13	13
100	Navarro Oil (.45g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Nestle-LeMurA(.30k)	20½	20½	20½
50	NEPA $2 pf (1k)	42	42	42
300	NEPA 6% pf (3k)	17½	17½	17½
500	New Idea Inc (.60)	52¾	52¾	52¾
200	NJ Zinc (1½g)	20	20	20
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	65	65¼	65¼
50	NY & HonRos (1.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	NY Sta E&Gpf(5.10)	23¼	23¼	23¼
3300	NY Wat Svc pf	108½	108½	108½
125	Niag Hud Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Niag Hud 1 pf	77½	77½	77½
700	Niag Hud B war	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	8-32	8-32	8-32
1600	Nipissing Mns (h.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Nor Am Lt & P pf	14	14	14
50	Nor Am Lt & P 2pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Nor Am Ray A (1g)	77	76	76
500	Nor Sta Pw A	32½	32½	32½
500	Ogden Corp (¾g)	7	7	7
25	Ohio Brass B	70½	70½	70½
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (70g)	20½	20½	20½
100	OklaNG cv pf (1¾g)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	PacG&E 6pf(1½g)	115	115	115
10	Pac Lg pf (5)	107½	107½	107½
6200	Pantepec Oil Ven	7	7	7
100	Parker Pen (.1g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Pkrsbrg R&R (½g)	3	3	3
1800	Pennroad (½g)	3½	3½	3½
10	Pa Edis $5 pf (5)	107	107	107
130	Pa Elec $6 pf (5)	107	107	107
100	Phoenix Cop (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
1500	Phoenix Pap (.40)	3½	3½	3½
1100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3½	3½	3½
100	Pitney-Bowes (.60)	17½	17½	17½
100	Pleasant Val (.20g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Plymouth Oil (1.40)	17½	17½	17½
100	Polaroid Corp (1g)	20½	20½	20½
100	Potter Co (.50g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Powdrell & Al (.80g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Powdrell & Al pf (8)	97	97	97
100	Pressed Steel Car	3½	3½	3½
100	Producers Corp (1g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Prosperity Co B	3½	3½	3½
100	Providence G (.80)	10½	10½	10½
100	Publicker Ind (1g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Pub Ser Co NJ pf	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G $5 pf	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (8)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (5)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (7)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (8)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (9)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (10)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (11)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (12)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (13)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (14)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (15)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (16)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (17)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (18)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (19)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (20)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (21)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (22)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (23)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (24)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (25)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (26)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (27)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (28)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (29)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (30)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (31)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (32)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (33)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (34)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (35)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (36)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (37)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (38)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (39)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (40)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (41)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (42)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (43)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (44)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (45)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (46)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (47)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (48)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (49)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pub Ser El&G pf (50)	107½	107½	107½

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Amn Pr 4s 2018	108½	108½	108½
1	Am Pr 4s 30-61	108½	108½	108½
1	Am Pr 5s 2016

Reconciliaion Peace Sought By Churchmen

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK—British churchmen, while in no sense advocates of a "soft peace," are nevertheless fully convinced that the final purpose of any peace settlement must be reconciliation, according to Dr. Archibald Craig, General Secretary of the British Council of Churches.

The German people, Dr. Craig told Religious News Service in an interview here, must be made aware of the "terrible evils" perpetrated by their leaders. At the same time, he added, "the power to commit such evils again must not be allowed to remain."

The British church official, a leading participant in the recent International Round Table of Christian Leaders at Princeton, N. J., will spend the next three months in the United States in an effort to further closer relations between the British Council of Churches and the Federal Council of Churches in this country. The British Council represents all the main church bodies in Great Britain and Ireland with exception of the Roman Catholic Church.

A cardinal factor in the desire of British churchmen for a truly just peace, backed by the spirit of reconciliation, said Dr. Craig, has been the steady growth of the ecumenical movement, which stresses the university of Christendom, during the years between World War I and World War II.

Churchmen who come in contact with the movement, he declared, "never lose sight, even in wartime, of their fellow-Christians in enemy countries."

This is especially noticeable, he explained, in the way church people are praying during the present struggle as compared with the manner in which they prayed during the first World War.

Most prayers today, said Dr. Craig, reflect a "far deeper apprehension of a Christian fellowship—a fellowship which war terribly disrupts, but cannot altogether destroy."

7 N. Y. U. Alumni Win Fellowships

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—New York University's Institute of Fine Arts announced July 25 seven of its graduates had been awarded fellowships for research in the history of art by various educational and research institutions.

They were:

Margaret Ames of Norton, Mass., $1,600(a renewal), by the Dumbarton Oaks fellowship of Harvard University.

Frances Gray Godwin of Mamaroneck, N. Y., $1,500, by the American Association of University Women Fellowship.

Gertrude Achenback of New York City, $1,080, by Miss Abbot's Alumni Fellowship of Pembroke College, Brown University, and $330 by the New York University Tutition Fellowship.

Kenneth E. Foster of Evanston, Ill., $800, by the College Art Association fellowship, and $500 by the Council of Learned Societies Felowship.

Creighton Gilbert of Durham, N. C., $300, by the College Art Association Fellowships.

Phyllis B. Pray of Milton, Mass., $200, by the College Art Association Fellowships.

Marguerite Falbord of Montreal, $200, by the College Art Association Fellowships.

British Develop New Bonding Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Details concerning a new process for bonding light alloys and steel to each other or to wood by use of synthetic resin adhesives, developed by an aeronautical research group in the United Kingdom, are available only to firms engaged in war work, trade reports recently informed the United States Department of Commerce.

However, it is claimed that this revolutionary process provides joints which are aerodynamically smooth, gasoline-tight, and stronger than comparable joints. New developments in the field of aircraft construction are made possible as well as new methods of industrial design.

Contracts for Building 223 Liberty Ships Let

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—A Maritime Commission announced today the award of contracts for the construction of 223 Liberty Ships to be built by Gulf and East Coast shipyards.

The New England Shipbuilding Company, South Portland, Maine, received a contract to build 115 ships, and the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Texas, a contract for 108 ships.

The Commission said the contracts will complete the Liberty Ship schedule of the two yards.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Stuart House, 102 Fenway. Beau. neighborhood. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Reas. rates. Call Com. 8494.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—TWIN BEDROOM, private bath; nicely furnished; bus at corner. Phone Oliver 1330.

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th St.—Ground fl.; comfortable, harmonious home for bus. woman; Christian Scientist pref.; nr. church; trans. DeCamp.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large double room, 2 exposures; 2 large closets, private bath, twin beds, inner spring mattresses. Wisconsin 2585.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single and double rooms, airy and spacious; private baths; overlooking Park and 16th St.; convenient to First and Fourth Churches and transportation. 3020 Mt. Pleasant Street, N. W.

SUMMER BOARD

POCONO PINES CAMP, Pocono Pines, Pa.—Owner private camp desires paying guests (limit 15), with or without meals; Aug. and September; double rooms, comfortable beds; in lodge; modern conveniences, excellent water; beautiful pine trees; opportunity for rest and study; co-operative plan; 2-, 3-room sleeping cabins by week; near casino, lake; excellent transportation; owner at camp after Thursday, Aug. 29th. MRS. W. G. CALHOUN, 5066 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Ger. 6839.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVER, Bonded Warehouseman, 134 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel Talbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

HELP WANTED

FOR small private hospital, 300 South St., Brookline, Mass., 2 laundresses, with 5-day week; 1 maid and 1 porter.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ELEVATOR OPERATORS will find work in pleasant surroundings at good pay for white girls 18-30; no experience necessary. Supt., 100 Milk Street, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER for 6-room apt. in Charlestown for 2 adults; salary $12. Phone Cha. 2017 (Mass.) between 1 and 2 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG family man, ex-Army finance officer, lately chief accountant defense construction projects United States and abroad, desires position of trust and responsibility; wide and varied business experience. Please address FREDERICK G. BENSON, Wrentham, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED WOMEN

NURSERY GOVERNESS (Christian Scientist), refined, experienced, wishes position N. Y. C. or vicinity, references. Write Box S 22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, young lady desires part or full time position. Phone Navarre 8-9054, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANTIQUES WANTED

MARBLE TOP FURNITURE Other antiques, also sewing machine, any condition, wanted by RICHARD R. FINE, 16 Lowell Street, Boston. Cap 2076—Gar 4299.

BEAUTY SERVICE

BEAUTY COUNSELORS, Inc. Sensible Skin Care. July—20% Sale. Margaret Carroll, Providence, R. I. PL 0911

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6302.

CORSETIERES

FOR the best, wear a Smart Form. Mrs. Blandin, Corsetiere, 78 Liberty St., Phone 3447-J, Manchester, N. H.

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CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Free Appraisal. Call or write Han. 0538 S. S. Pearlstein & Sons, 135 Stuart Street, Boston.

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EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT Fountain Pen Repairing 1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 308 LAF 3087

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders. ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St Boston Hir 4100

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

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KNITTING YARNS 100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

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You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	36c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Executive 4670 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

(Continued)

For Quality Printing

C. WILLIAM GRAY

GEorgia 4036

5431 Georgia Avenue N. W.

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.

FINE ARTS

Picture Framing

Pictures—Greeting Cards

1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

JEWELRY

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

High Class Work at Right Prices

See Lucille when you are ready to buy a GEM

WARD JEWELRY CO.

J. W. Ward—Lucille Ward

707 12th Street N. W. Tel. EX. 5166

Della's Delicacy Shop

Original designs for Birthday and Wedding Cakes

7015 Wisconsin Ave.

Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or 1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

Head's

of Connecticut Avenue

"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"

Permanent Waves Our Specialty

1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12

6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

Parker House Cafe

Good Home Cooking

Open weekdays 5 to 8 P. M.

Closed Mondays

Sundays 12 to 8 P. M.

Corner of 16th St. and Park Road, N. W.

PLUYM'S

Ladies' Tailor and Furrier

COATS, SUITS AND FURS

Made to Order

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE

Cloth and fur garments refitted, relined and cleaned.

1734 Connecticut Ave. N. W. North 9632

Maine

AUBURN

Your Securities, Insurance Policies, and War Savings Bonds belong in a Safety Deposit Box

Our rental charges are low.

Mechanics' Savings Bank

79 Main Street Auburn, Maine

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0098, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY

COAL WOOD FUEL OILS

11 Central Street Dial 6478

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion

Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear Barbizon Garments

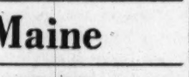
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop

Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories

41 Hammond St., Opposite City Hall

Phone 6422

JONES



Seafood Market, Inc.

Free Delivery Service

49 Pickering Square

BOYD & NOYES, INC.

Jewelers and Diamond Merchants

Sterling by TOWLE

25 Hammond Street Dial 2-0183

JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS

FLINT & ROSS, Inc.

Architectural Engineers

Johns-Manville Home Insulation

Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors

88 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company

Quality Jewelers Since 1859

Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton

Girard-Perregaux Watches,

Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,

Hawkes & Libby Crystal

50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.

363 Main Stret Telephone 406

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.

Fashions for Men

593 Congress Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.

Painters and Decorators

131 Preble Street Phone 2-3794

PORTLAND, MAINE

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.

190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.

STORAGE

DAY—WEEK—MONTH

Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel

Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE SCOTT'S

INCORPORATED

130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.

Day or Weekly Parking

Next to Chamber of Commerce

We Carry Sun Oil Products

Buy United States War Bonds

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

522 CONGRESS STREET

PORTLAND, MAINE

A timely showing of colorful, decorative jugs, vases and newest designed pieces in China, Glass and Pottery; to delight Garden Club members and lovers of the beautiful and artistic —in flowers.

CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY

Jewelers—Diamond Merchants

521 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

Patriotic Jewelry

All branches of the service

Plain and with Service Stars

J. A. MERRILL & CO.

Jewelers

503 CONGRESS STREET

Have you a good supply of special Summer Cosmetics and Sun Tan Oil and Cream?

THE HOTEL PHARMACY

(EASTLAND HOTEL)

Can supply your need. Telephone 3-5371

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'

New England Coke Fuel Oils

Household Fuel Corp.

51 MAIN STREET

Dial 3-5858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY

Real Estate

Rentals — Insurance

9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK

from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS

MILK PASTEURIZED CREAM

Concord Dairy Company

PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?

The Eastman & Merrill Agency

Stewart Nelson

72 North Main Street Phone 1905

Concord, N. H.

Casual - to - Romantic Dress-Up Interpretations *for the* Fair Vacationist!

HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM

Air-Conditioned

Pleasantly Located, Delicious Food, Courteous Service, Popular Prices

MORRILL BUILDING

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	R	I	D	G	E	S
L	O	D	I	■	■	C
O	M	E	G	A	■	H
W	A	S	■	T	W	O
B	I	■	O	H	I	O
R	■	S	P	E	L	L
■	S	P	E	N	D	■
F	A	I	R	S	■	T
A	I	D	A	■	D	W
U	L	E	■	O	R	E
C	R	O	S	S	I	N
B	■	F	E	L	T	■
T	U	E	S	D	A	Y

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

(Continued)

Southern New Hampshire's Largest and Smartest Men's and Boys' Clothing Store

SUITS — TOPCOATS SPORT COATS TROUSERS

All Models and Sizes to 54 Stout

FRANKLIN CLOTHES

DOVER

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Farley's Dry Goods Store

Be prepared for our Fall Line of Prints, Blankets, Etc.

F. J. FARLEY'S

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington St. Tel. 73 We Deliver

MEATS and PROVISIONS

SMART SUMMER FOOTWEAR

X-RAY FITTED

Farnham's

LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

Furnish your home from wall to wall at

The Greenlaw Furniture Co.

60 Third Street Tel. 1141-W

Superlative Values made to last and Satisfy.

Terms to suit your convenience

LACONIA

Oscar A. Lougee Co.

Laconia's Leading

DRY GOODS STORE

Everything in Yard Goods

Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

O'SHEA'S

LACONIA N.H.

DEPARTMENT STORE

When in the Lake Region visit

LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.

Northern New England's Great Furniture Store

We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps

637 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

McQUADE ENAMEL and NU-ENAMEL

for the finest in interior and exterior furniture enamels.

MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.

TEL. 1903 1128 ELM STREET

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.

Clean Clothes

Add Smartness to Your Appearance

107 Hanover St.

Tel. 4475

CRAFTSMAN Press Incorporated

We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.

357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers

The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W

Charles V. Kimball and Son

62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Diamond Gas and Oil Co.

MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS

Phone 6880

Mae Fogg Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Work

1008 ELM STREET TEL. 1140-W

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL

PHONE 453 or 452

Also Farming Machinery and Supplies

W. E. DUNBAR SONS

50 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

Photo Supplies Picture Framing

Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done

A. H. WOODMAN CO.

98 MANCHESTER STREET

When You Think of

INSURANCE

Why Not Think of

Robert S. Perkins Co.

1179 Elm Street Telephone 5772

SMART SPUN RAYON DRESSES

$2.98

One and Two-Piece Styles, Lovely Colors—Sizes 10 to 42. Basement Salesroom.

JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM

Good Food for Hungry Folks

SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS REASONABLE PRICES

183 Main Street Tel. 272

On Route 3 to White Mts.

LAD AND DAD AVARD'S STORE

181 MAIN ST., NASHUA, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE

Book and Stationery Store

Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Card Engraving and Die Stamping

202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

RITCHIE, *Florist*

87-89 BROADWAY

Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada

CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport

Offices:

386 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies

Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers

8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES

NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal

Range and Furnace Oil

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

PALACE CLEANERS

2601 MT. VERNON AVE.

1906 MT. VERNON AVE.

1124 KING STREET

1609 KING STREET

(Cash and Carry Stores)

400 PRINCE ST. — OFFICE

Delivery AL. 1206

Choice Meats

JOSEPH E. CHAUNCEY

117 N. Royal Alex. 1860

Service Grocer

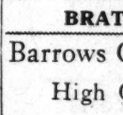
FRANK MICHELBACH

Fine Furniture

PHONE - ALEX. 0405

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE

814-816 King Stret



GAINES Variety Bedding

Specializing in GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE

J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager

1225 KING STREET ALEX 3883

ALEXANDRIA CLEANERS

LAUNDERERS

SHOE REPAIRS

711 King Street Alex. 2536

The Silhouette Shop

GEORGE MASON HOTEL

Washington and Prince Sts.

Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 60166. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thornburg & Love

Furriers

Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing

515 Boush St. Telephone 26809

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

(Continued)

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices

willis'

Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

West End Headquarters

For Official

BOY SCOUT SHOES

BROOKS SHOE STORE

2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD

Florists

2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52362

CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

★ *"It's Patriotic to Make Them Last"* ★

PEOPLE'S SHOE SERVICE

520 E. Broad St. Phone 2-8898

Hats Reblocked, etc.

ROANOKE

MEREDITH'S MARKET

Carefully Selected Foods

Delivery Service

108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.

ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

MIRIAM'S

East End Center for Women's & Children's Wear and Gifts

1599b Washington St. E. Phone 22-59

SMITH-HETZEL COMPANY, Inc.

General Insurance

BONDS REAL ESTATE

FHA LOANS

Kan. Banking & Trust Bldg. Ph. 26-011

BEN'S FRUIT STORE

Groceries

Fruits and Vegetables—fresh daily

616 Virginia St. E. Phone 25-333

ANGEL'S

Shopping centre for fine furs.

August Fur Sale

912 Quarrier St. Phone 34-811

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

HUNTINGTON'S

Oldest and Largest Department Store

927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing

"Official Tire Inspector"

We service all makes of appliances.

Thackston Bros. Tire Co.

6th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 5171

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP

Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards

Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.

Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

Princess

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery

911 THIRD AVENUE

GREENE BEAUTY SALON

Lucy Mae Greene

Caldwell Building

Phone 21107

Huntington, West Virginia

Bradshaw-Diehl

Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111

Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE

18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4288, 9 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.

77 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels

Call

J. STODDART COAL CO.

219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3445

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink

Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE

EAT

Home Science Bread

made by

WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

201 Evelyn Street

E. R. FISHER Ltd.

110-12 SPARKS STREET

Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

Ogilvy Fleurus

Customer confidence since 1868—it's a matter of extreme pride with us

FURS

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction

72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The China and Gift Shoppe

Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby

McINTOSH & WATTS

245-247 Bank Street 2-6383

LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

The Evening Citizen

Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

A. H. JARVIS

"The Bookstore"

157 Bank Street 2-2146

"The Place to Buy Stationery"

Children's Books all year round

P. F. HOWE

Chartered Life Underwriter

All Lines of Insurance Automobile, Fire, etc.

478 Broadview Ave. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

The Gift Shop of Ottawa

Ottawa Leather Goods Co.

126 SPARKS STREET

SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—

"Everything in Leather"

J. D. SANDERSON CO.

Roofing and Sheet Metal Work

575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Mutual Press Ltd.

Printers and Publishers

A. S. BALFOUR, Manager

230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA

MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Footwear for Ladies

SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.

Specialists in Fitting Children

HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.

Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys

JOHNSON'S

Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3889

16 STORES

Woman's Bakery

Ray Looke, Pres.

Catering Dept. MI 0911

Gallow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A. J. Stone HAIRDRESSING SALON
M. WILSON
ALVA BARNICUTT
PERMANENT WAVES
Open Tues., Fri. Evenings
HY. 0404

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Mademoiselle Mignon
Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DR-9397 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1130 St. Catherine Street West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Showrooms at Mezzanine MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

European Classified

(Continued)

POST VACANT

LONDON, FINCHLEY.—Domestic help (over 30) for one lady; help given; quiet, comfortable home. Box W-1680, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Kens. 1961.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. FAD. 6130. 49 York Street, W. 1.

LONDON.—Suit 2 ladies, 2 bedsitting-rooms, one very large; newly decorated, furnished (divans), bath, kitchen, gas cooker utensils: 25/- and 25/- weekly. 49B, Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2.

LONDON, Nr. Onslow Gardens, South Kensington.—FURNISHED bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 23/6 p. w. including electric light. Phone Ken. 8533. Box W-1779, BCM/CRM, London, W. C. 1.

TEACHERS

ACQUIRE CONFIDENCE in PUBLIC SPEAKING by joining a class—3 lessons one guinea. AMY FISHER, 2, Edmund's Walk, London, N. 2. Classes held at Tavistock Place, W. C. 1.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

PUTNEY—S. W. London
Freehold detached House for sale. Price £5,000; let at £300 per annum until 3 months after cessation of hostilities. 20 rooms and offices—double garage with flat above. Excellent condition. Suitable as Guest House or Private Hotel. Box W-1303, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 357, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 3867.

WANTED

WANTED for a community a Reader's copy of Science and Health by Mary Baker Eddy. Write, stating price and condition, Box W-1776, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO. LTD.
RAZORS, SCISSORS
KNIVES, TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR 1942

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Save Coupons on Remodelling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained
181, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5552 W. 8

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (MENAGE) Ltd.
Highgate Village.
N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you Too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
189 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0186
36 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0683

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING 4 Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

Eire

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of underwear
SWITZER & CO. LTD., DUBLIN

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866
European Classified

AGRICULTURE

MANURE wanted—will pay cash; any kind or quantity; collect with our lorries. Particulars to BRIMSON'S, 82, Park Street, Camberley, Surrey.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new. 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

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"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, West 8. Western 3954.

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RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Apply PETITT, 9, Royal Parade, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3.

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OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON. Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to the Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats to constitute surroundings with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £278-£345 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 8181.

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REQUIRED — Small light flat, two rooms, usual offices; easy access West End London. Box W-1778, BCM/CRM, London, W. C. 1.

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LONDON, 331 Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W. 10.—Freehold, large house, needing repairs; working-class neighborhood; suitable letting in floors (one already tenanted); lowest price £850 cash. Kirs and particulars owner, MRS. BASS, 33, Preston Rd., Wembley Park, Middx.

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LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE. Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4252.

SHROPSHIRE—REST AND STUDY in beautiful surroundings. Glanyrafon Hall, Llanyblodwel, Oswestry.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

In Lighter Vein

Kibitzers

An item in the Camp Grant Sentinel tells how engineers from Mitchell Field, Long Island, put on a sham battle at the Nassau county war exposition. Twenty of the men were detailed to be "victims." Their faces were smeared with catsup for the sake of realism.

The ambulance units, however, could find only one-fourth of the casualties. It wasn't the fact that the dust-catching catsup made the "wounded" men disappear. Bands of youngsters, one explained bitterly, were razzing the victims. "Wipe that catsup off your face," they'd shout. "Fine thing, wasting stuff that costs 14 points a bottle."

Appreciative

Professor: "Er, my dear, what's the meaning of this vase of flowers on the table today?"

Wife: "Meaning? Why, today's your wedding anniversary."

Professor: "Indeed! Well, well, do let me know when yours is so I may do the same for you."—Santa Fe Magazine.

On Schedule

The man of the house was looking over a list of flower seeds that the little woman had asked him to buy.

"Dear," he finally said, "don't you realize that most of these flowers won't bloom until next year?"

"That's all right," replied the little woman. "I selected the seeds from last year's catalog."

Daily Anecdote

Shrewd Carnegie

A certain congregation in a Western city found themselves in need of an organ for their new church, and, hearing that Andrew Carnegie might assist them in the enterprise, sent a committee to solicit the great man's aid. They talked to Mr. Carnegie's secretary.

"We believe," explained the spokesman, "that four thousand dollars would buy the necessary organ."

"It is Mr. Carnegie's practice to require the churches to which he presents organs to raise a part of the money," replied the secretary. "Raise two thousand dollars, and we will see what can be done."

The congregation quickly collected the $2,000, and reported to Mr. Carnegie's representative.

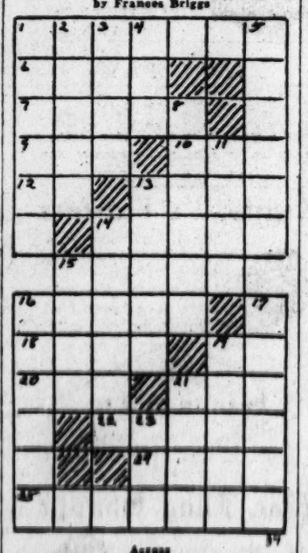
"Mr. Carnegie," said the secretary, "is of the opinion that two thousand dollars is enough for your organ. Expend that sum wisely and you will have a fine instrument."

Daily Quotation

In the long run men hit only what they aim at. Therefore, though they should fail immediately, they had better aim at something high.—THOREAU

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—A dentist builds what?
6—What is a city of California?
11—What is last letter of Greek alphabet?
8—Slanted.
13—Old woman of Gloucester paid how many guineas for a parrot?
15—Half an em is what?
16—What State of U. S. derives its name from an Indian word meaning "beautiful river"?
14—Orthographers do what correctly?
15—Would you plant, roast, or spend a tanga?
16—Pianist mentioned in certain nursery rhyme was going to what place (pl.)?
18—Memphis, Egypt, is scene of what opera?
19—Dock warrant (abbr.).
20—What is any tree yielding conche?
21—Native metal.
22—What bird built nest in lilacs in Hood's "I Remember, I remember"?
24—Penned up.
25—On what day was Solomon Grundy christened?

Down
1—The whale is called what by seamen?
3—What kind of nose is somewhat aquiline?
5—What was a certain day of ancient Roman month?
4—To excavate.
5—Where would you learn "the three R's"?
8—What place is scene of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
11—Not tamed.
12—Beethoven's "Fidelio" is what?
14—Parlor of what creature is "up a winding stair"?
15—An excursion upon water is what?
16—What is a fixture for drawing a liquid?
17—How many States of U. S. end in letter "A"?
19—What is a river of western Yugoslavia?
21—Who was son of Boaz and Ruth?
23—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Roger F. Callahan, Revere, Mass.

Boy Harvester

Did You Ever Wonder

How Grenades Producing Colored Smoke Can Be Of Military Value?

Smoke has long been used on sea and on land to screen troop movements. In the Tunisian campaign, however, there developed something new in the way of military uses for smoke.

Tanks, it was discovered, are difficult to identify from the air. It is reported that on certain occasions the Allied soldiers were delighted at the spectacle of Stuka

dive bombers blasting viciously at a contingent of German tanks, under the mistaken impression, of course, that the tanks were British.

The need was for some means of signaling in code, and for a signal which could be displayed only when needed—not something permanently on display, as the painted insignia would be.

A practically perfect answer to the problem was found in hand grenades which, on exploding, gave off columns of brightly colored smoke. The Chemical Warfare Service developed an actual rainbow of smoke colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet, as well as plain black smoke and white smoke.

Such grenades could be used in pairs to make up a color code for identification. For instance, the code for one day might be red and green; for the next, yellow and black, etc., the supporting fliers being notified of the "pass colors," so to speak, of the day.

This grenade identification system meets the requirement of being visible only when needed, and experiments indicate that the signals can be read correctly from planes at altitudes up to 10,000 feet.

Trapped and isolated ground forces could use signals in colored smoke to notify friendly fliers of their need for food, ammunition, etc. And planes scouting enemy concentrations could mark the spot for following bombers by the use of smoke grenades equipped with time fuses.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek him.—EZRA 8:22

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Akayayen, Enis (ä'-käs' ä'-kä-yä-yĕn') — New Turkish Ambassador to Greece.

Cournarie, Pierre Charles (pyâr shärl kōōr'-nä'-rē')— New Governor General of French West Africa.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Agrigento (ä'-grē-jĕn'-tō)— Town and province of Sicily.

Caltagirone (käl'-tä-jē-rō'-nā)—Town of Catania Province, Sicily.

Canicatti (kä'-nē-kät'-tē)— Town of Agrigento Province, Sicily.

Comiso (kō'-mē-zō)—Town of Ragusa Province, Sicily.

Naro (nä'-rō) — Railhead in Sicily.

Porto Empedocle (pōr'-tō ĕm-pā'-dō-klā)—Port of Agrigento, Sicily.

Vibo Valentia (vē'-bō vä-lĕn'-tyä)—Airfield in extreme southern Italy.

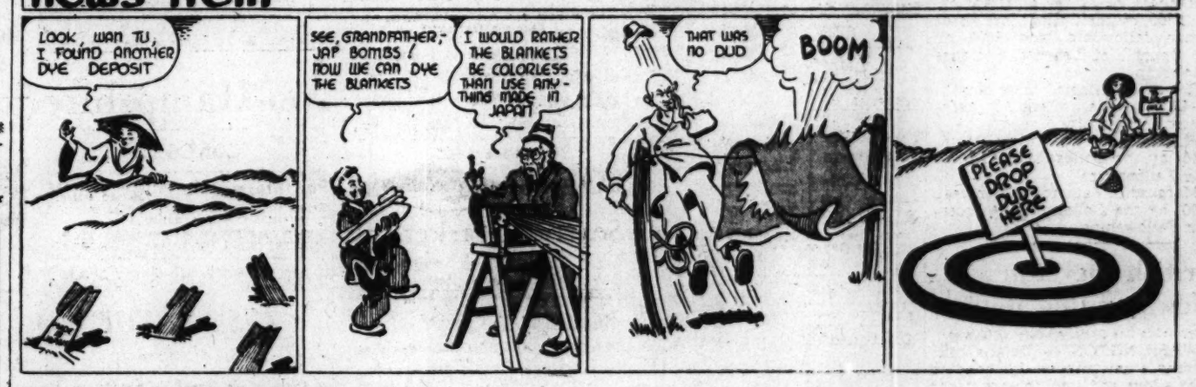
Vizzini (vēt-sē'-nē) — Town of Catania Province, Sicily.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

ARMY GROWTH FOR NEXT 6 MONTHS

MEN
WACS
If the half year ending December 31 Uncle Sam expects to put more than 1,000,000 men and women into the khaki dress of the Army. According to estimates used by Congress, this is how the manpower stood June 30, how it will grow:
NURSES
JUNE '43 DEC. '43
32,000 51,000
JUNE '43 DEC. '43
39,000 150,000
(Officers to increase from 4,000 to 10,000)
JUNE '43 DEC. '43
7 MILLION 8 MILLION
(Officers to increase from 570,000 to 605,000)
DIETICIANS AND PHYSICAL THERAPY AIDES
JUNE '43 DEC. '43
2,800 5,600

NEWS ITEM— UNEXPLODED JAPANESE BOMBS FURNISH CHINESE WITH ENOUGH ACIDS TO DYE A YEAR'S SUPPLY OF BLANKETS.


LOOK, WAN TU, I FOUND ANOTHER DYE DEPOSIT
SEE, GRANDFATHER, JAP BOMBS! NOW WE CAN DYE THE BLANKETS
I WOULD RATHER THE BLANKETS BE COLORLESS THAN USE ANYTHING MADE IN JAPAN
THAT WAS NO DUD
BOOM
PLEASE DROP DUDS HERE

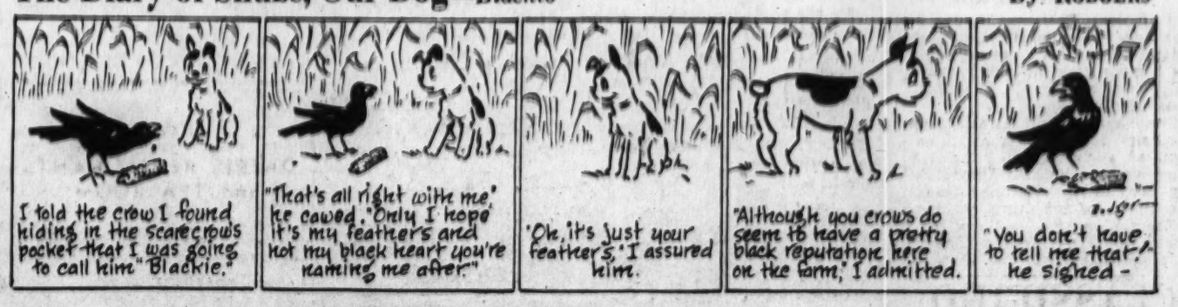
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Locked Up*

By Le Pelley

BESIDES BEING IN A HURRY, YOU BOYS LOOK AS IF YOU HAD BEEN UP TO SOMETHING
ER... WELL... THAT FUNNY LOOK ON TUBBY'S FACE IS NATURAL
OH... SO THAT'S IT! YOU'VE LOCKED EVERYONE DOWN IN THE DARKROOM...
UNLOCK THIS DOOR!
OPEN UP
MARVELOUS! THAT'S BETTER THAN I'D PLANNED IT !!! IT'S A REENFORCED DOOR — THEY CAN'T BREAK OUT !!!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN? DO YOU MEAN THAT YOU
I'm WORKING WITH THE FBI. THEY'VE BEEN AFTER THOSE MEN FOR MONTHS —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Blackie*

By Rodgers


I told the crow I found hiding in the scarecrows pocket that I was going to call him "Blackie."
"That's all right with me," he cawed. "Only I hope it's my feathers and not my black heart you're naming me after."
"Oh, it's just your feathers," I assured him.
"Although you crows do seem to have a pretty black reputation here on the farm," I admitted.
"You don't have to tell me that," he sighed —

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Invasion Threat*

By The Hagers

"Your niece in Quackburg writes to say She's coming here. With us she'll stay,"
Matilda said. "She's quite a girl; The lads at school gave her a whirl."
Said I, "What shall we do, dear Aunt, With Quackburg's favorite debutante?"
"Now that, there's no need to discuss. She'll probably do things to us!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Finito

The bubble of bombast has burst. Benito Mussolini, once Hitler's tutor in totalitarianism and lately his "tattered lackey," has finished his farce of balcony braggadocio. His fall cannot fail to shake Fascism's façade of fraud and force, wherever it holds sway over the minds of men.

Exactly what has happened in Italy is still shrouded under censorship. Il Duce's exit via "resignation" is as false in manner as his entrance when he "marched" on Rome in a sleeping car. It may also be false in purpose. The shift to Marshal Badoglio can cover either a German attempt to jettison the unpopular figurehead while retaining Fascist Party machinery, or an effort of the army and the "politicos" to set up a regime to make peace while retaining many Fascist concepts.

Nazi control in Italy has been so complete that only if Hitler has decided to cut his losses in the Mediterranean can it be assumed that the German hand is not inside the Badoglio glove. For neither the King nor the new Premier are free from the taint of Mussolini's servitude to Hitler.

But it seems probable that the break-up of Nazi-Fascist power under the impact of the Sicilian invasion has gone too far for Hitler to hold Italy. And he would drop Italy if convinced that he could not stop Russia without using the strength that has been going into the Boot. Moreover, the temper of the Italian people, long ago, disillusioned by the corruption and cruelty of Fascism and weary of the war, is plainly such that even with Berlin controlling the Fascist Party machinery, sabotage, strikes, riots and surrenders to the Allies would be hard to halt.

Indeed it is difficult to see how Italy can carry on the war with any effectiveness. Marshal Badoglio's statement that "the war continues" would be a natural one until an actual armistice was announced. If the new regime has been set up by the army, the Vatican and political reactionaries to get Italy out of the war, the Allies must still be more than alert in dealing with it.

Such a regime would be only less discredited than Mussolini. It would not represent many of the finest aspirations of the Italian people, including a strong republican movement. It might be overthrown by some of the new forces and ideas which may now be released in Italy. It might not be able to maintain order without Allied policing—better than Hitler's but still seeming to fasten on the Italian people a merely modified form of Fascism.

If military necessity dictates anything resembling another Darlan deal the political aftermath may be even more troublous than that in North Africa. For while military victory is essential, the cleaning up of the moral morasses of Fascism is even more vital in the long run.

Mussolini was the first Fascist dictator. In some respects he was the symbol of an ideology which will require more than guns and tanks to eradicate. His ouster carries the promise that both the military and mental thrall of Fascism is cracking. Its spell can never be the same. But the kind of thinking which threw up Mussolini and Hitler remains to be rooted out, not only in Italy, not only in the Axis-dominated countries, but from human minds everywhere.

Religion in the Council

Concurrently with a good deal of talk about empty churches and efforts to explain the reason why, there is observable a definite reaching out for religion in quarters that are not usually supposed to be inclined that way.

With the army in North Africa religion was one of the chief topics of discussion. In some of the large industrial cities of Great Britain, the Mayors have issued a manifesto calling attention to the need for a more spiritual attitude towards business generally.

Another recent suggestion, that the Council Meetings in Manchester should be opened with prayer, was carried by a large majority, and the prayers that have been adopted are of particular interest at this time because of their lofty idealism. The first one appeals to the Almighty for assistance "that every one of us may use free liberty of speech, without any private affection or partial respect: so that all our consultations may tend to Thy Glory, the benefit of this Commonwealth, and the discharge of our several Duties and Consciences."

The second, of more recent origin, also deserves to be set out in full:

> O God, grant us a vision of our City, fair as she might be; a city of justice, where none shall prey on others; a city of plenty, where vice and poverty shall cease to fester, a city of brotherhood, where all success shall be founded on service, and honour shall be given to nobleness alone, a city of peace, where order shall not rest on force, but on the love of all for the city, the great mother of the common life and weal. Hear Thou, O Lord, the silent prayer of all our hearts as we each pledge our time and strength and thought to speed the day of her coming beauty and righteousness.

With the ideas contained in these prayers, the deliberations of any Council would surely be set free from much that is selfish and sordid.

Johnny and His Zeroes

For what seems a long time now we have been hearing a certain song about a certain Johnny who "got a zero." The melody is indigenous to school grounds when there is taunting to be done in chorus. Johnny is undergoing jibes for his failure—his total failure—in arithmetic. The sequel, as everyone knows all too well from being told a thousand times or so, is that Johnny becomes a military airman and . . . "Johnny got a Zero today."

But there's a subtle something in the song that raises the questions, "Is study necessary? What good is arithmetic? Why bother to do your examples anyway? Can't a fellow succeed even better if he hasn't worn himself out with boning over books?"

It is the familiar attitude of the man who has won success and says he owes it all to having been a dub in school.

Two serious thoughts emerge from our trifling text: First, it is unsafe to generalize regarding the previous low scholarship of our fliers; especially since we know that they are held up to rigid standards in mathematics before taking their places in a plane. Second, we are up against the age-old problem of how to provide Johnny a peacetime incentive for study equal to that which war automatically provides. The same fellows who loafed along in school last year, are in countless cases doing well in military studies.

Johnny, in lower and upper grades, may often stand in need of that "moral equivalent of war" which Prof. William James made the subject of a book.

Tolerance and Television

The Vice-President's speech in Detroit over the week end might well bear a sub-title, "A Chapter in the Political Education of Henry Wallace." It is all there from the polite allusion to the President who lately gave him a spanking in the Jones dispute — "in the final showdown he has always put human rights first"—to the direct but smiling answer to those "twisters of fact" who have ridiculed his supposed dreams for "international milk routes."

If these indications of burgeoning political artfulness were all that the speech included it might be dismissed with a wave of the hand. But the plain fact is the Vice-President has spoken out in a way that the American people can bear hearing.

For he has changed the base of approach from things as they were before the war to things as they seem quite likely to be at the end of the war. This viewpoint is illustrated in his list of six major resources America will have at war's end. There will be this enormous reservoir of trained manpower and woman power in the war industries, and these vast plants. There will be the raw materials, natural and synthetic; there will be great farm capacity. Matched against this will be the deferred demand in America and in the rest of the world.

Here we have the elements of stupendous economic progress in the world. Mr. Wallace, then, flatly asks whether Americans wish to move toward that better world along avenues of true democratic free enterprise, or whether some would try to lead back through the way of scarcity economics, limited production, high prices, tariff walls.

Mr. Wallace strikes a lifting and accurate note when he says: "The world is one family with one future—a future which will bind our brotherhood with heart and mind and not with chains . . . which will make democracy work for mankind by giving everyone a chance to build his stake in it."

Material resources are not enough. There must be a solid and motivating love among the common people of the races and nations. Material plenty will only be the outward symbol of that.

As Mr. Wallace aptly puts it, ". . . when peace comes, education for tolerance will be just as important as the production of television."

The Bookshelf

Essences of Conflict

Harold J. Laski's latest is an aggravating book (REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLUTION OF OUR TIME, by Harold J. Laski. New York: Viking Press. $3.50). It is heavy reading, repetitious and exhausting. It removes any hope of a comfortable future in our time. It dismembers the society we knew and sentences us to an era of confused gestation, in which we somehow will evolve a new society whose precise form is as little known to us as the industrial era was to the medievalist.

Furthermore, it contains the most brilliant analysis of Soviet Russia, its tangle of idealisms and dictatorship, that this reviewer has anywhere seen. It has page after illuminating page, often glinting with epigrams, on the weaknesses of democracies, which even the most hardened of Mr. Laski's capitalist adversaries would admit are formidable. And even if the chief fault of the book lies in its repetition, this too has its compensation. For Mr. Laski's technique is that of a distiller of thought. He states and restates, formulates and reformulates, refines and refines. He seeks an historical essence; and he succeeds often enough to startle any sincere reader out of at least a few preconceptions.

It is fashionable nowadays to review a competent socialist book with the familiar apology, "You may not agree with this, but it will make you think . . . " And the peroration usually comforts non-believers by assuring them that, after all, the author merely tears down, and offers no constructive plan.

The same is now being said of the Laski book, but it deserves better. It bursts the narrow terms of a catalogue listing. The value of Laski's approach is that in an era of fundamental economic and social revolution, he writes current history in terms of that revolution. Sometimes, often, he drives this thesis too hard; and even in a man of his fertile mentality, it becomes a dogma. But this is not enough to disqualify the book. It doesn't suffice to dismiss the New Republic or the New Statesman and Nation merely because one can tell in advance how they will react to any given situation.

The point is that journalism has captured too much of public thinking today. In spite of much writing about the moral and ideological crisis of the times, too many people reason simply that we are fighting a new form of the German urge to world domination, that Russia has gone nationalist, and that the problem of world government after the war is essentially a matter of political and military steps. The so-called economic interpretation of history is smothered by the political.

The underlying crisis does burst to the surface in issues like the de Gaulle-Giraud conflict and the jockeying for position of New Dealers and conservatives in Washington. But regrettably few persons really grasp the nature of the moral and social conflict which lies behind them. Laski offers such perspective. He drives contemporary events back to their foundations, in the transition from one era to another which is characteristic of the times. This is a useful service—lest we forget.

S. R. D.

Off His Neck

On Teaching a Calf to Drink

For the benefit of urban dwellers, it should be explained that on many farms the usual practice is to permit a baby calf to get breakfast and supper according to Nature's plan. Luncheon is ordinarily omitted.

Then when Buttercup is about two weeks old, she is taught to drink from a bucket.

That is a direct statement. But a calf does not understand the English language at so early an age. After all, it requires time to learn any foreign language. Therefore, one comes to the educational process called "teaching a calf to drink."

Since we belong to the eclectic school of philosophy and gather truths so far as we can from all possible sources, it is only fair to describe the main lines of thought in this matter. Now that Victory Gardens have proved their worth, and many householders are raising a few chickens, it's logical that the next step in a subsistence program will be home production of milk, cream, and butter.

Baby calves are part of the dairy business. They must be taught to drink. It's only fair to say that the wobbly-legged, big-eyed, curious, soft-furred little tykes are very appealing. A baby calf is a cuddly-looking thing.

It was my task to teach the Jersey babies to drink from a bucket. Grandfather and Father were both very generous with advice. The trouble was—for a ten-year-old—they didn't agree.

Perhaps I'd better explain the chief techniques. Grandfather said, "Back the calf into a corner, straddle its neck, get a finger into its mouth, and then push its head down into a bucket of milk. As the calf sucks your finger, it will learn to drink."

This is good advice—theoretically. Its disadvantage is that a calf backed into a corner has a grand purchase for a powerful forward push which mixes a boy, pail of milk, and a calf into a heterogeneous mess.

Father said, "Don't give the calf this advantage. Have the calf stay in the middle of the pen. Straddle its neck there and teach it to drink."

This is also good advice—theoretically. But the calf frequently decides to go backward—quickly and powerfully. She lifts her head as she backs up. And a boy, a pail of milk, and a calf are all tangled up. However, those are the chief methods. Psychologically, each seems based on fundamental principles. Practically each has a drawback. If dairy products are rationed and bossy comes to live in the garage, it's only fair that urbanites know these points connected with dairying.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

The Masonic Service Association

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Masonic Service Association of the United States deeply appreciates the interest shown in its welfare work for the armed forces of the nation, as expressed in your news article from Lawton, Okla. The story contains a number of inaccuracies:

President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace, both members of the craft, have approved the welfare work of this organization, but neither of these eminent gentlemen originated the idea of Masonic Service to soldiers and sailors. The Masonic Service Association was formed by representatives of a large majority of the forty-nine United States Grand Lodges in 1919, to do exactly this work should war occur again.

There are no Cabinet members and no Supreme Court Justices on our Advisory Committee, as stated in the story. Ten eminent Senators and Representatives represent the Senate and House on this Committee, with Senator Harry S. Truman, Past Grand Master of Missouri, as Chairman of the Senate group, and Sol Bloom of the House group.

The damaging statement is the reference to the "Supreme Grand Lodge." There is not now, never has been, and never will be a "Supreme" or "General" Grand Lodge in the United States. The idea is anathema to all thinking and informed Masonic leaders. Written into the Constitution of this Association is the statement that it will never take any steps looking to the formation of a general Grand Lodge and a proviso that the Constitution can never be so amended.

The Masonic Service Association is a servant of Grand Lodges.

CARL H. CLAUDY,
Executive Secretary,
Washington — The Masonic Service Ass'n.

As Italy Looks for the Exit

Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

will Italy get out of the war, and what will

In Italy the Punch-and-Judy Caesar has concluded his performance, and the first great breach in the wall of the Axis dictatorships and the cult of Fascism has been made. The question now becomes: How soon Italy's immediate future be?

Washington diplomatic and military opinion believes that the end of Italy's war effort as a partner of Germany and Japan will come soon. The Italian people's original distaste for the war, the steady beat of the bombings, the riots and distress, all give evidence that the Italian people would step out of the war on the instant if Germany would allow them to. The indications now are that events in Italy are moving beyond Berlin's power to control.

The Roosevelt-Churchill ultimatum to Italy is thus seen here as bearing quick fruit. Ten days after the American President and the British Prime Minister warned Italians to decide whether they should "die for Mussolini and Hitler, or live for Italy and for civilization," Mussolini has been forced to step out of the picture. Marshal Pietro Badoglio, with whom of all the Italians the Allies would perhaps prefer to deal, is Premier, and the stage is set for peace.

At Casablanca President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill named "unconditional surrender" as the only means by which any Axis Power could get out of the war. By the turnover effected in Rome, Italian leaders apparently hope to put Italy in position to receive something better than this. The repeated and sharp insistence in London and Washington that surrender shall be without conditions would seem to say that the Italian King and new Premier will be disappointed if they hope for more.

However, it is pointed out here that "unconditional surrender" does not necessarily mean a degrading surrender. It means merely that in peace negotiations the Allies have the final say and fix all the terms. Reasoned on this basis, the manifesto at Moscow, in which the Kremlin via a German National Committee appealed to the German people to end the war and sue for peace, was not necessarily a departure from the Allied doctrine of "unconditional surrender." The Roosevelt-Churchill ultimatum to Italy assured the Italian people of a "respected place in the family of European nations" if they ousted Mussolini and stopped fighting. If peace discussions, open or clandestine, will now inevitably ensue, what can Italy expect from the Allies? First and foremost, it is declared here, the Anglo-American armies will insist on the full use of Italian territory, including airfields, for the full prosecution of the war.

It would be the neatest trick of the war if Hitler, by persuading Italy to drop out of the battle, could by that stratagem produce a neutral nation in the Italian peninsula and thereby deprive the Allies of the use of territories right up to the Brenner Pass. The Allies will not allow that to happen.

They clearly understand that new German strategy may "include Italy out" of "Fortress Europe," and may in fact draw the line of the Reich's last-ditch defense to take in only northern and western France, Germany proper and the first bastions in the Balkans. Because this may be Germany's program the Allies do not expect a speedy Nazi collapse to follow Italy's withdrawal from the war, when and if it comes.

Beyond the insistence on Italian territory and supplies for the prosecution of the war against Germany's heartlands, the United Nations' immediate terms for Italy would of course include the bringing of all Fascist ringleaders to justice, including ex-Premier Mussolini himself, and the punishment of those guilty of war crimes.

As foreshadowed here in diplomatic quarters, longer-range terms would not include surrender of Italian home territory, but Italy would have no hope of receiving back Ethiopia. Italian emigration to and upbuilding of North Africa might be permitted, but only under a new internationalized "pooling of colonies" program.

Italy has taken a step toward peace. She may be assured that she will not find that peace incompatible with future dignity as a nation.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Our Form of Government

Because in the administration it hath respect not to a few but to the multitude, our form of government is called democracy. Wherein there is not only an equality amongst all men in point of law for their private controversies, but in election to public offices, we consider neither class nor rank, but each is preferred according to his virtue or to the esteem in which he is held for some special excellence; nor is anyone put back even through poverty, so long as he can do good service to the commonwealth.—THUCYDIDES (B. C. 471-400).

The Wide Horizon

Welcome to a Hero

(London, May, 1943)

The theater is packed, but for one empty box. A good house, expectant of amusement—a friendly, laughing, cheerful house.

"Oh, here they come, three soldiers, what do you think, and one of them a "Yank." Idly one watches three men take their places in the box.

Suddenly, an electric shock of recognition, a hush of incredulity spreads through the house, a breathless gasp, and then the shout:

"Montgomery's here!" "Montgomery's home!" "Do you see him in that box on the left?"

"It can't be Montgomery, I ask you—he isn't in this country."

"It is, though. I'd know that salute of his anywhere, let alone his black beret!"

Wave after wave of cheers. Everyone on their feet, struggling with opera glasses, waving programs wildly.

"Montgomery! Montgomery!"

The man who welded the Eighth Army; the man who saved Egypt; the man who gave us El Alamein, and Tripoli, and Mareth, and the rest; the idol of the "Eighth"—Montgomery is actually here before us. Cheer after cheer rings out, acknowledged by a wide-flung, slow salute.

* * *

Press photographers appear from nowhere in the boxes opposite. Cameras flash and click. The incredulous are convinced. "It's Montgomery all right!"

People in the box above him crane perilously over the edge. Too bad! They can't see him. Feelings surge.

We simply must let him see we're proud of him. We must show him what these victories of his on the desert roads, in the wadis and Tunisian hills have meant to us.

From somewhere, someone has found a box of chocolates and presents them to the General—surely a modest gift for a life-size hero? Look! red roses for England are tied to it. Yes! and a large white Victory "V." Montgomery holds the box towards us and we cheer the "V." After all, did he not first show us the vision of desert victory? Did he not tell Mr. Willkie, "Egypt is saved," when many doubted.

He tries to hush the house.

The lights are lowered. The play begins.

We mustn't cheer at the intervals. It is only decent to give him a bit of privacy. But cheering, like cheerfulness, keeps breaking through.

What is that young American thinking? Are we shattering the "myth" of British stolidity? Does he still think we are a cold and reserved nation?

Why shouldn't we cheer? We don't get the chance to say "Thank you and welcome home!" to a hero every day. After all these months, you know, after all the setbacks, after all the "gallant failures," after endless disappointments, fighting retreats, evacuations, and the rest, Montgomery led us straight along the road—the long, long Libyan road—which led to victory in the end.

What did he say to his men on May 14?

Now that the campaign in Africa is finished, I want to tell you all, my soldiers, how intensely proud I am of what you have done. . . . As your Prime Minister said at Tripoli in February last it will be a great honor to be able to say in years to come, "I marched and fought with the Eighth Army." . . . Together, you and I, we will see this thing through to the end.

* * *

The final curtain is down.

"What a good show—marvelous!" (Is it the show, or is it Montgomery?)

Actors and actresses surge to the footlights to join in the welcome.

Everyone suddenly bursts out singing: "For he's a jolly good fellow." (Why don't we have a decent song for occasions like this?)

Cries of "Speech! Speech!"

Montgomery advances to the front of the box, smiles at our enthusiasm, slowly shakes his head, pronounces the one syllable "Sh-sh-sh," and waves his arm in final salute.

How extraordinarily patient he looks! Inflexible of purpose, and steel-like, yes! but gentle and patient, too. There is something of the mother in the best type of British Army officer.

And some day, perhaps, the young American of the theater box, will say: "Yes, I was at the play that night—the night Montgomery came home after the Battle of Tunisia. They certainly said 'Thanks a lot' in their own way that night. I guess, sometimes, you don't really know the British till you have seen them welcome their heroes home."

J. K. G. WEIR

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